

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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No Box Car Relief in Sight

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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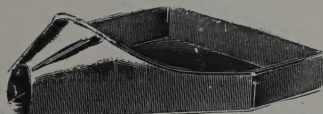
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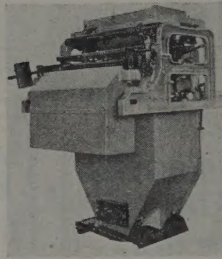
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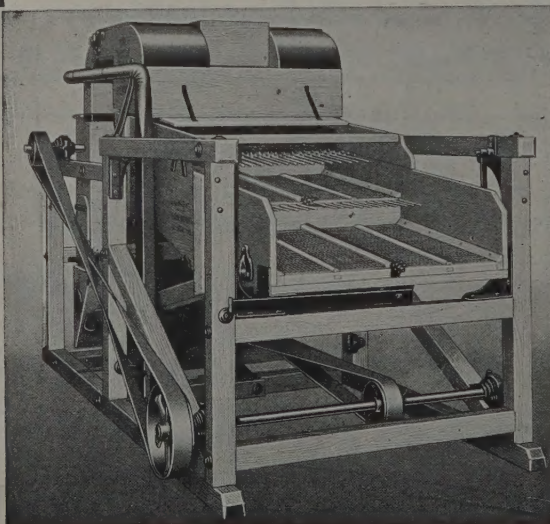
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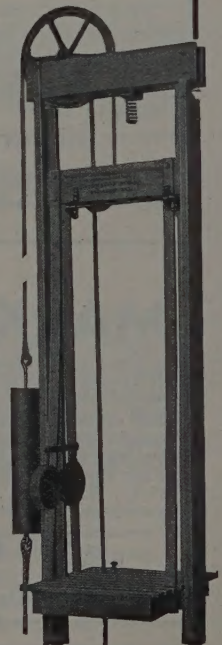
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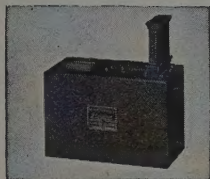
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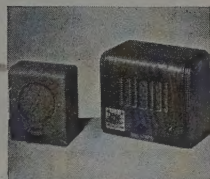
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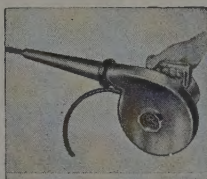
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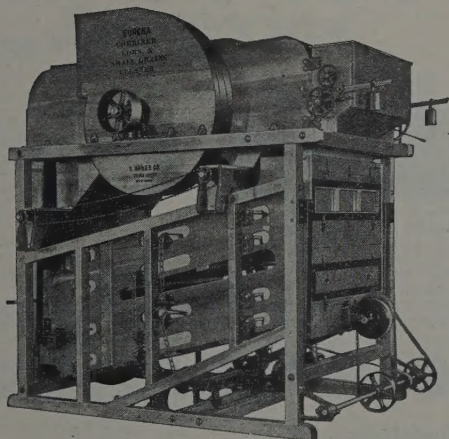
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Mills and Buildings

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TILLOTSON
CONSTRUCTION CO.
Builders of Elevators and Mills
CONCRETE or WOOD
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—216 built prior to 1946—
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MAROA, ILLINOIS

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Designers and Builders
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Everytime

you mention the semi-monthly Grain & Feed Journals to an adver-
tiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

Grain Receiving Books

Grain Receiving Register for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper $8\frac{1}{2} \times 11\frac{3}{4}$ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net, Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $8\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Grain Shipping Books

RECORD OF CARS SHIPPED facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $7\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pabble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.95, plus postage.

SALES, SHIPMENTS AND RETURNS. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. Left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand pages for "Returns." Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction on one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 16$ inches, with 8-page index. Spaces provided for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.50, plus postage.

GRAIN SHIPPING LEDGER for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{4}$ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order form 24. Price \$3.65, plus postage.

SHIPPERS RECORD BOOK is designed to reduce labor in handling grain shipping accounts. It provides spaces for a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price, \$2.85, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 South La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 30 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATOR FOR SALE

FOR SALE—30,000 bu. Concrete Grain Elevator. Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n of Tange-man, P.O. Talmage, Nebr.

FOR SALE—The grain elevator, two warehouses, with complete seed and milling equipment. Located in central Missouri. Write or call A. N. Bailey, Chillicothe, Mo.

WILL SELL—Grain Elevator. 43,000-bu. capacity including coal, feed, gasoline and oil. This property located on A.T.S.F.Ry. Address 94D15, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—Northern Iowa elevator located on the Milwaukee in the heart of the grain belt. Doing wholesale and retail feed business also coal and other line in surrounding counties. Address 94D11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Owner has decided to sell income properties at Sterling, Willard and New Raymer, Colorado, consisting of a large grain elevator and feed plant, a large concrete storage elevator, and a country grain elevator respectively. All these grain elevators are showing a good profit. Reason for decision to sell is because of ill health. Address 94D4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—At Public auction on March 19, 1946, 30,000 bu. cribbed Elevator located 4 miles south of Mendota, Ill., on Illinois Central RR. Equipment sold with building or separately. Equipment consists of one Kewanee truck air lift and scales. Building to be wrecked and removed from site within 90 days of sale. Terms cash. Not responsible for accidents. Co-operative Grain & Supply Co., Troy Grove, Illinois.

ELEVATOR WANTED

WANTED—Grain Elevator in Central Illinois by ex-serviceman. Address 94A12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Flour Mill, 100 bbl. cap. in Minnesota, Nelson, 1004 Marquette Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. Br. 5618.

FOR SALE—CURRENTLY OPERATING 500 bbl. capacity Flour Mill on N.Y. Central RR. with interchange Nickel Plate RR. with siding. Concrete and steel building. Electric motor drive installed 1945 for all equipment. Inquire Harper & Russell Co., 305 Ariel Bldg., Erie, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY

FOR SALE—Feed and Seed Business. Prosperous and profitable established business in same ownership past 30 years. Located in the best farming community of Dodge County, Wis. Two units doing a gross business of over \$325,000 per year. Buildings and equipment in excellent condition. Each mill located in different towns. Can be purchased separately or as a complete unit for \$58,000 plus inventory. Write for description, profit possibilities and terms of sale. Harold Baker, 1008 W. Sherman Ave., Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin.

PROTEIN WANTED IN TRADE

FOR SALE—Or will Trade for protein or grain, complete up-to-date Rolled Oats plant equipment (not building). Schreiber Mills, St. Joseph, Mo.

CHIPLEY, FLA.—J. J. Daring writes—I have read the Grain & Feed Journals since it was first printed in 1898 and enclose another renewal.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Woman typist of experience for small office. Permanent. Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HELP WANTED—Feed salesmen. To sell line of fine, high grade cattle sprays as a side line. Commission basis. H. & M. Laboratories, Bishop & Cardinal Sts., Toledo 6, Ohio.

HELP WANTED—Experienced man to supervise installation and to operate feed mill in Eastern Oklahoma. Salary and commission. Write full particulars in first letter. A. R. Dillard, P. O. Box 88, Fort Smith, Arkansas.

HELP WANTED—A large Feed Manufacturing Plant located in southwestern Ohio is in need of a sober, industrious, experienced man whose character and ability can stand rigid investigation. He will be in charge of their 750,000 bushel storage elevator. Must be thoroughly experienced in handling grain, and all phases of elevator operation including grain drying. Address 94C13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

I AM a full Licensed Federal Grain Inspector. Will go anywhere. J. A. Hallam, Sunman, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—As grain solicitor in Indiana or Illinois. Can also qualify as Federal Licensed Grain Inspector. Address 94D13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Illinois.

NOW is the time to let contract on having the siding and roofing on your grain elevator re-called, and applying a coat of first grade aluminum paint. On prices, contact A. L. Smith, Kamrar, Iowa. Phone 26.

FEED GRINDING

Attention Maryland Dealers and Feeders—I am operating a Ford's Portable Hammermill and Molasses Mixer at Frederick, Maryland. Will go 75 miles for carload or large jobs. Write Earl T. Greene, 10112 Renfrew Road, Silver Spring, Maryland.

BATES
Grain Company
COARSE GRAIN
MERCHANDISERS & BROKERS
Board of Trade Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
to people who want
to buy, by using a

Grain & Feed Journals
For Sale Ad

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 94A3, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

For Sale—New and used hammer mills; also other milling equipment. H. H. Hussey, Box 182, Albert Lea, Minn.

FEED MIXER—One-ton floor level feed; has motor good as new. Write 94A4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

HAMMER MILL with 25-HP. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 94A5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 94A6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago 4, Ill.

FOR SALE—One Ton Vertical Batch Mixers. One Emerson Cylinder Wheat Separator, Boss Car Loader, Corn Cutter, and one Unique Cracked Corn Grader. J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 5-bu. Richardson automatic scale with lower and top hoppers, \$100. One No. 32 Western cleaner, \$250. One Kewanee air truck lift \$75. Homer Grain Elevators, Homer, Ill.

When you are in the market for new or used mill machinery—Electric Motors, or any other equipment, write J. E. Hagan Mill Machinery, 1522 E. High St., Jefferson City, Mo.

FOR SALE—New fan cooled motors in stock, 5 HP, 7½ HP, 10 HP, 15 HP, 60 HP, 75 HP and 100 HP, 1800 RM, for prompt shipment, also new explosion proof and regular hand compensators. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

SCREW CONVEYORS—If you are in need of screw conveyors, call us. We have a stock of 12", 9" and 6" conveyors and metal boxes of all sizes, all new. We have second hand 6" conveyors and new steel boxes on hand and can ship at once. F. W. Mann Machinery Co., 13th & Walnut, East St. Louis, Ill.

FOR SALE—Rolls, Sifters, Reels, Belting, Bolting cloth, Hammer Mills, Mixers and all kinds of Machinery for Mills and Feed Plants. Three pair high Noye Mill 9x24. Write me, I may have what you want. Will buy Good Machinery.

T. A. McWilliams
1460 South Second St. Louisville 8, Ky.

FOR SALE—Portable Bag and Box Stackers, \$530.00. Floor-to-floor conveyors, \$495.00. Power conveying, inspection and production tables, \$395.00. Truck Scales: 26-ton 24x10 ft., \$642.00; 26-ton 34x10 ft., \$895.00; 33-ton 34x10 ft., \$1,040.00; 30-ton 40x10 ft., \$1,490.00. Also motors and gasoline engines. Immediate delivery. Write, phone or wire Bonded Scale Co., 120 Bellview Ave., Columbus 7, Ohio.

FOR SALE—5-26" Fords Hammer Mills.

- 1—No. 2 Gruendler Hammer Mill.
 - 1—1,000 lb. Davis Horizontal Mixer.
 - 2—Barnard & Leas Friction Clutch Bran and Feed Packers.
 - 4—32x8 Reels.
 - 1—Style K No. 160 Draver Chemical Feeder.
- General Mill Equipment Co.
Box 204
Kansas City 10, Missouri

We are so busy in our small corner of Michigan that we get a kick out of the Michigan News. In fact, that is our way of keeping track of our friends in the business. We like your "Asked and Answered" department also.—M. K. Wilson, Wilson & Son Elevator, Sparta, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—A good used grain drier. Give full description with lowest price. Art Callari Hay Co., Box 277, Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

WANTED—Cracked corn cutter and grader, 1½ ton per hour capacity or more. Immediate delivery. Goodrich Bros. Co., Winchester, Indiana.

WANTED—18 ft., 10-ton or larger, platform scale. Also 1200-bu. Boss portable air blast car loader. Must be in good condition. G-K Farms, Colby, Kansas.

WANTED—Gravity Mill or Dodder Mill medium capacity for alfalfa seed. Give description and dimensions. Cassidy Grain Co., Frederick, Oklahoma.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not—Tell the Journal.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

FOR SALE—New Fairbanks-Morse totally enclosed 3 phase motors, 5 to 20 HP.

Also Used Motors
Capital Electric Company
209 E. 9th St. Topeka, Kans.

ELECTRICAL MACHINERY

Large stock of motors and generators, A.C. and D.C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 25 to 100 hp., 1,200 to 3,600 rpm. Send us your inquiries. Expert repair service.

V. M. NUSSBAUM & CO., Fort Wayne, Indiana

I have been a reader of the Grain & Feed Journals for the last six or seven years and think it is the best grain magazine published in the United States.—Richard Talbot, Mgr., Grangers Elvtr. Co., Manito, Ill.

MOTORS—GENERATORS

ELECTRIC MOTORS: We now occupy our fine new shop at 2401 Eleventh Street, Rockford, and are in better shape to serve you on new and used electric motors. Our repair and rewinding facilities have been largely increased and quick service is now available. We continually carry large stocks of motors of 1 H.P. and smaller. Will repair your motors or take them in trade for new or guaranteed reconditioned motors. We offer similar service on Air Compressors and pumps. If interested in new equipment ask us about Goulds pumps, Sullivan and DeVilbiss air compressors, Delco motors and Lima gearshift drives. Our 25th year.

Rockford Power Machinery Division
2401 Eleventh Street
Phone Main 1103 Rockford, Illinois

HAY FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Upland Prairie Hay for prompt shipment. George Brothers, Earleton, Kans.

OATS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Wisconsin Vicland Oats officially field supervised, tagged and sealed with Cert. label, also fcy non-cert. recleaned, 1 yr. removed from Cert. T. H. Cochrane & Co., Portage, Wis.

SEEDS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Soybeans. Certified Lincoln and uncertified Lincoln soybeans of excellent yield and quality. Germination 95%. Offered bulk machine run or recleaned, bagged on truck or carload. Turner Seed & Supply, I. C. & Champagne, Mattoon, Ill.

LADINO CLOVER SEED

We are large handlers and processors of inspected and tested Ladino Clover Seed. Write or wire us for prices. We can make immediate delivery on large or small quantities. Calif. Seed & Fertilizer Co., Yuba City, Calif.

WANTED SCREENINGS

WANTED—Ergoty Rye Screenings. Send us a representative sample of your ergoty rye screenings for an arbitration and offer. Universal Laboratories, Dassel, Minn.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; Grain size 4½x7 inches, \$2.50 per hundred, or 500, \$11.00. Seed size 3½x5½ inches, \$2.10 per hundred, or 500, \$9.00 plus postage. Grain & Feed Journals, 327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.

WANTED TO BUY**EAR CORN**

ALSO

SHELLED CORN

WIRE OR WRITE

CHAS. P. NOELL

COVINGTON, TENN.

Your Errors

How many costly errors do YOU make every day, when trying to reduce pounds to bushels, you are interrupted by a telephone call or a casual caller asks for a bid on his grain?

The last word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, with jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one weight unit at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the table for the grain being received. Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF CENSUS, 1909

32 lbs. per bushel—OATS

Wt. in Lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in Lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in Lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in Lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in Lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in Lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in Lbs.	Bu.	Wt. in Lbs.	Bu.
600	18.75	610	19.06	620	19.38	630	19.69	640	20.00	650	20.31	660	20.63	670	20.94
680	21.25	690	21.56	700	21.88	710	22.19	720	22.50	730	22.81	740	23.13	750	23.44
760	23.75	770	24.06	780	24.38	790	24.69	800	25.00	810	25.31	820	25.63	830	25.94
840	26.25	850	26.56	860	26.88	870	27.19	880	27.50	890	27.81	900	28.13	910	28.44
920	28.75	930	29.06	940	29.38	950	29.69	960	30.00	970	30.31	980	30.63	990	30.94
1000	31.25	1010	31.56	1020	31.88	1030	32.19	1040	32.50	1050	32.81	1060	33.13	1070	33.44
1080	33.75	1090	34.06	1100	34.38	1110	34.69	1120	35.00	1130	35.31	1140	35.63	1150	35.94
1160	36.25	1170	36.56	1180	36.88	1190	37.19	1200	37.50	1210	37.81	1220	38.13	1230	38.44
1240	38.75	1250	39.06	1260	39.38	1270	39.69	1280	40.00	1290	40.31	1300	40.63	1310	40.94
1320	41.25	1330	41.56	1340	41.88	1350	42.19	1360	42.50	1370	42.81	1380	43.13	1390	43.44
1400	43.75	1410	44.06	1420	44.38	1430	44.69	1440	45.00	1450	45.31	1460	45.63	1470	45.94
1480	46.25	1490	46.56	1500	46.88	1510	47.19	1520	47.50	1530	47.81	1540	48.13	1550	48.44
1560	48.75	1570	49.06	1580	49.38	1590	49.69	1600	50.00	1610	50.31	1620	50.63	1630	50.94
1640	51.25	1650	51.56	1660	51.88	1670	52.19	1680	52.50	1690	52.81	1700	53.13	1710	53.44
1720	53.75	1730	54.06	1740	54.38	1750	54.69	1760	55.00	1770	55.31	1780	55.63	1790	55.94
1800	56.25	1810	56.56	1820	56.88	1830	57.19	1840	57.50	1850	57.81	1860	58.13	1870	58.44
1880	58.75	1890	59.06	1900	59.38	1910	59.69	1920	60.00	1930	60.31	1940	60.63	1950	60.94
1960	61.25	1970	61.56	1980	61.88	1990	62.19	2000	62.50	2010	62.81	2020	63.13	2030	63.44
2040	63.75	2050	64.06	2060	64.38	2070	64.69	2080	65.00	2090	65.31	2100	65.63	2110	65.94
2120	66.25	2130	66.56	2140	66.88	2150	67.19	2160	67.50	2170	67.81	2180	68.13	2190	68.44
2200	68.75	2210	69.06	2220	69.38	2230	69.69	2240	70.00	2250	70.31	2260	70.63	2270	70.94
2280	71.25	2290	71.56	2300	71.88	2310	72.19	2320	72.50	2330	72.81	2340	73.13	2350	73.44
2360	73.75	2370	74.06	2380	74.38	2390	74.69	2400	75.00	2410	75.31	2420	75.63	2430	75.94
2440	76.25	2450	76.56	2460	76.88	2470	77.19	2480	77.50	2490	77.81	2500	78.13	2510	78.44
2520	78.75	2530	79.06	2540	79.38	2550	79.69	2560	80.00	2570	80.31	2580	80.63	2590	80.94
2600	81.25	2610	81.56	2620	81.88	2630	82.19	2640	82.50	2650	82.81	2660	83.13	2670	83.44
2680	83.75	2690	84.06	2700	84.38	2710	84.69	2720	85.00	2730	85.31	2740	85.63	2750	85.94
2760	86.25	2770	86.56	2780	86.88	2790	87.19	2800	87.50	2810	87.81	2820	88.13	2830	88.44
2840	88.75	2850	89.06	2860	89.38	2870	89.69	2880	90.00	2890	90.31	2900	90.63	2910	90.94
2920	91.25	2930	91.56	2940	91.88	2950	92.19	2960	92.50	2970	92.81	2980	93.13	2990	93.44
3000	93.75	3010	94.06	3020	94.38	3030	94.69	3040	95.00	3050	95.31	3060	95.63	3070	95.94
3080	96.25	3090	96.56	3100	96.88	3110	97.19	3120	97.50	3130	97.81	3140	98.13	3150	98.44
3160	98.75	3170	99.06	3180	99.38	3190	99.69	3200	100.00	3210	100.31	3220	100.63	3230	100.94
3240	101.25	3250	101.56	3260	101.88	3270	102.19	3280	102.50	3290	102.81	3300	103.13	3310	103.44
3320	103.75	3330	104.06	3340	104.38	3350	104.69	3360	105.00	3370	105.31	3380	105.63	3390	105.94
3400	106.25	3410	106.56	3420	106.88	3430	107.19	3440	107.50	3450	107.81	3460	108.13	3470	108.44
3480	108.75	3490	109.06	3500	109.38	3510	109.69	3520	110.00	3530	110.31	3540	110.63	3550	110.94
3560	111.25	3570	111.56	3580	111.88	3590	112.19	3600	112.50	3610	112.81	3620	113.13	3630	113.44
3640	113.75	3650	114.06	3660	114.38	3670	114.69	3680	115.00	3690	115.31	3700	115.63	3710	115.94
3720	116.25	3730	116.56	3740	116.88	3750	117.19	3760	117.50	3770	117.81	3780	118.13	3790	118.44
3800	118.75	3810	119.06	3820	119.38	3830	119.69	3840	120.00	3850	120.31	3860	120.63	3870	120.94
3880	121.25	3890	121.56	3900	121.88	3910	122.19	3920	122.50	3930	122.81	3940	123.13	3950	123.44
3960	123.75	3970	124.06	3980	124.38	3990	124.69	4000	125.00	4010	125.31	4020	125.63	4030	125.94
4040	126.25	4050	126.56	4060	126.88	4070	127.19	4080	127.50	4090	127.81	4100	128.13	4110	128.44
4120	128.75	4130	129.06	4140	129.38	4150	129.69	4160	130.00	4170	130.31	4180	130.63	4190	130.94
4200	131.25	4210	131.56	4220	131.88	4230	132.19	4240	132.50	4250	132.81	4260	133.13	4270	133.44
4280	133.75	4290	134.06	4300	134.38	4310	134.69	4320	135.00	4330	135.31	4340	135.63	4350	135.94
4360	136.25	4370	136.56	4380	136.88	4390	137.19	4400	137.50	4410	137.81	4420	138.13	4430	138.44
4440	138.75	4450	139.06	4460	139.38	4470	139.69	4480	140.00	4490	140.31	4500	140.63	4510	140.94
4520	141.25	4530	141.56	4540	141.88	4550	142.19	4560	142.50	4570	142.81	4580	143.13	4590	143.44
4600	143.75	4610	144.06	4620	144.38	4630	144.69	4640	145.00	4650	145.31	4660	145.63	4670	145.94
4680	146.25	4690	146.56	4700	146.88	4710	147.19	4720	147.50	4730	147.81	4740	148.13	4750	148.44
4760	148.75	4770	149.06	4780	149.38	4790	149.69	4800	150.00	4810	150.31	4820	150.63	4830	150.94
4840	151.25	4850	151.56	4860	151.88	4870	152.19	4880	152.50	4890	152.81	4900	153.13	4910	153.44
4920	153.75	4930	154.06	4940	154.38	4950	154.69	4960	155.00	4970	155.31	4980	155.63	4990	155.94
5000	156.25	5010	156.56	5020	156.88	5030	157.19	5040	157.50	5050	157.81	5060	158.13	5070	158.44
5080	158.75	5090	159.06	5100	159.38	5110	159.69	5120	160.00	5130	160.31	5140	160.63	5150	160.94
5160	161.25	5170	161.56	5180	161.88	5190	162.19	5200	162.50	5210	162.81	5220	163.13	5230	163.44
5240	163.75	5250	164.06	5260	164.38	5270	164.69	5280	165.00	5290	165.31	5300	165.63	5310	165.94
5320	166.25	5330	166.56	5340	166.88	5350	167.19	5360	167.50	5370	167.81	5380	168.13	5390	168.44
5400	168.75	5410	169.06	5420	169.38	5430	169.69	5440	170.00	5450	170.31	5460	170.63	5470	170.94
5480	171.25	5490	171.56	5500	171.88	5510	172.19	5520	172.50	5530	172.81	5540	173.13	5550	173.44
5560	173.75	5570	174.06	5580	174.38	5590	174.69	5600	175.00	5610	175.31	5620	175.63	5630	175.94
5640	176.25	5650	176.56	5660	176.88	5670	177.19	5680	177.50	5690	177.81	5700	178.13	5710	178.44
5720	178.75	5730	179.06	5740	179.38	5750	179.69	5760	180.00	5770	180.31	5780	180.63	5790	180.94
5800	181.25	5810	181.56	5820	181.88	5830	182.19	5840	182.50	5850	182.81	5860	183.13	5870	183.44
5880	183.75	5890	184.06	5900	184.38	5910	184.69	5920	185.00	5930	185.31	5940	185.63	5950	185.94
5960	186.25	5970	186.56	5980	186.88	5990	187.19	6000	187.50	6010	187.81	6020	188.13	6030	188.44
6040	188.75	6050	189.06	6060	189.38	6070	189.69	6080	190.00	6090	190.31	6100	190.63	6110	190.94
6120	191.25	6130	191.56	6140	191.88	6150	192.19	6160	192.50	6170	192.81	6180	193.13	6190	193.44
6200	193.75	6210	194.06	6220	194.38	6230	194.69	6240	195.00	6250	195.31	6260	195.63	6270	195.94
6280	196.25	6290	196.56	6300	196.88	6310	197.19	6320	197.50	6330	197.81	6340	198.13	6350	198.44
6360	198.75	6370	199.06	6380	199.38	6390	199.69	6400	200.00	6410	200.31	6420	200.63	6430	200.94
6440	201.25	6450	201.56	6460	201.88	6470	202.19	6480	202.50	6490	202.81	6500	203.13	6510	203.44
6520	203.75	6530	204.06	6540	204.38	6550	204.69	6560	205.00	6570	205.31	6580	205.63	6590	205.94
6600	206.25														

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

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THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 27, 1946

OUR economy has been thrown into a state of flux by the 18 per cent wage advances that increase costs and require all ceiling prices to be raised correspondingly.

THE ONLY remedy the bureaucrats have for the sad state into which we have been pushed by government controls is more of the same bad medicine. Will they trot out another war in order to retain their power to regiment the people?

LARGER INITIAL margins are being required of traders in commodities on various exchanges and it behooves dealers in grain options to keep their trades well protected at all times if their cash holdings are to be protected against market vacillations.

OPERATORS OF grain storehouses constructed of combustible material owe it to themselves and their creditors to inspect carefully every known fire hazard of their plant frequently even though they do strive to keep the plant fully insured for its replaceable value.

THE order increasing the extraction of wheat to 80 per cent will cut down the supply of millfeeds one-third; and if the stockmen make up this deficiency by feeding more wheat on the farm, which can not be prevented, nothing will be gained, except the ill will of everyone adversely affected.

EVERYBODY IS glad to have the men drafted from the grain and feed business back home again. Some grain merchants simply shut up their plants and shouldered a gun. Now they are getting back home and everybody is glad to see them so receive them with open arms, hugs and kisses.

THE REAL causes for so many changes in grain firms is more than bewildering and even the expert research committees will experience much difficulty in solving all of the causes for changes. Grain merchants of long experience should not be driven out of a lifetime calling by bungling bureaucrats.

WHEAT improvement in Canada has been making steady progress over the years. Red fife many years ago was the leading variety, but after the introduction of Marquis it disappeared. Most of the wheat now grown in Canada is of the Thatcher, Apex, Renown and Regent varieties, 98 per cent of the crop being of good milling quality.

MODERN DRIERS are being installed in more country elevators this season than for years. Elevators in the corn belt which have been fortunately possessed of a drier to handle the 1945 crop have realized such a handsome profit from drier's operation night and day, every corn shipper has wished he had a modern drier for his own plant.

THE MUCH needed supply of elevator equipment is gradually improving so that plants put out of commission by worn machinery are again getting into operation. Elevator operators in need of repairs should place their orders as early as possible so as to get plant in fine working condition before the new crop starts to market. Procrastination combined with scarcity of machinery needed is likely to keep some plants in idleness long after new elevator supplies are obtainable.

UNLESS ELEVATOR operators can warn helpers frequently enough to keep them alert against the working hazards of the elevator they should keep a list of the known hazards posted about the plant and call all workers' attention to it at frequent intervals so that they will keep out of any bin into which grain is being poured. Suffocation has caused the end of so many workers, it is time all should recognize the hazard. Being buried in a bin of grain is just as distressing as being crushed by moving machinery. Avoid both.

AN INCREASE in the country elevator charge for handling soybeans under the uniform grain storage agreement with the C.C.C. seems to be in order when that document is revamped, to be in line with wage and ceiling increases.

THE EVER NORMAL granary advocated by a former secretary of agriculture as a means of controlling the price of grains would fail of its purpose according to two professors of Cornell University, who prove that in the past prices of farm commodities in the United States have moved up and down in step with the rise and fall of world prices. In other words, the tail can not wag the dog.

THE O.P.A. took no immediate action to comply with a Senate agriculture committee recommendation that it "should reconsider imposing its announced ceiling on rye"; and a Senate committee followed this up by cutting in two the appropriation for the O.P.A. Moreover the Senate committee declared the C.C.C. should "refrain from acting as a monopoly in competition with the private grain industry."

A VALUABLE contribution to the technique of corn drying has been made by Purdue University as the result of drying 288 samples during four years. Operators of driers will find a guide in the finding that 25 per cent moisture is the dividing line, above which the temperature should not exceed 110 degrees Fahr., while below that percentage of moisture the ear corn can be dried safely and quickly at 125 degrees.

GROWERS who were urged to sell their wheat and corn as there would be no profit in holding since ceiling prices would not be raised may be pardoned if their confidence in the administration has been permanently impaired. Promises are forgotten by politicians whose future actions can be forecast since they always move in the direction of least resistance. When steel wages were increased it followed that all prices would have to be raised.

SOME DAY elevator owners will provide water for every fire possible in the grain handling plant. We frequently publish notice of fires in wooden structures that were uncontrollable simply because water was never provided for extinguishing fires. One fire in St. Louis Park, Minn., was checked by hustling firemen who were equipped with one thousand feet of hose so that they could get water up to where the fire started and save surrounding property. Many isolated elevators have been burned because no water was available. The cost of construction of cisterns which can readily be kept filled by drainage from elevator roof has saved many elevators and doubtless will save many others if constructed in time to accumulate a bountiful supply of water.

ENTERPRISING ELEVATOR operators in territory producing a large volume of alfalfa are installing dehydrating plants in hope of helping to satisfy the hunger of poultry. Our news columns this number tell of five new dehydrating plants. Where will you build another?

IT HAS NOT been many years since the 25,000 bushel elevator was considered a monster, but the only popular elevator in the southwest today seems to be the reinforced concrete house of 150,000 to 250,000 bushel capacity. Every recent number of the JOURNALS has contained information regarding the planning and building of large fireproof elevators. Not only are grain buyers of experience striving earnestly to keep in business even though empty box cars are not obtainable, their scarcity is forcing country shippers to provide faster handling plants and of large storage capacity. Forcing farmers to drive heavy loads back home because elevator room is not available at their favorite station is most discouraging to growers.

Your Midnight Visitors

Operators of country elevators have offices so far from business centers they are visited frequently and more disastrously by midnight thieves and robbers than anybody else, and for that very reason they are in desperate need of heavily barred doors and windows.

Eight notices of robbery appear in news columns this number and today comes a complaint from an Illinois elevator man who has suffered loss to these after dark marauders three times this winter. He is now planning to install an electric eye to sound an alarm every time the robbers visit his office. First they took a small load of soybeans, last week they made way with a Victor adding machine No. 8-179-364 and this week they made way with a homemade power lawn mower painted with aluminum paint and equipped with a Briggs-Stratton motor. These hasty collectors of mechanical equipment make way with anything they can sell or borrow money on.

We would be glad to give publicity in our For Sale—Want Ad columns to any grain elevator operator losing any property providing he will give us full, explicit description of the property stolen so that we can give our readers sufficient description to enable them to identify the property and help owner to recover. It doesn't matter if you are robbed a dozen times, we will be glad to help you if you will give us full particulars. The elevator operators have suffered so many losses to midnight thieves they need all the assistance they can get from any source if they are to save or recover their property for their own use, so don't hesitate to keep on the outlook for culprits who have elevator office equipment for sale.

Cost of Using Out-of-Order Equipment

Every now and then we obtain information regarding the driving of heavily laden modern trucks on to small capacity scales which occasionally have been wrecked by the overload. More law suits have resulted from elevator owners permitting deliveries of large truck loads on to small capacity scales and some of these venturesome drivers have ignored signs warning drivers of OVER LOADS TO KEEP OFF scale platform only to be injured when the overload has wrecked the scale.

The continuous use of ten ton scales in these days of gigantic trucks has resulted in damage suits to the disconcertment of many elevator operators. No elevator operator enjoys having an accident at his receiving pit and he knows one sure way of reducing this hazard by installing a modern receiving dump that can be trusted to dump the heaviest load without danger to anyone or to the equipment. The Illinois case reported in this number should prompt every elevator operator to inspect carefully his equipment and either discard what he does not consider safe or else put it in condition to handle heavy loads safely.

A law suit for \$25,000 damages does not help to increase patronage or help the defendant to sleep nights.

Retrospect

The Grain Dealers National Ass'n, in completing a half century of service to the grain trade, emphasizes the peaceful passage of the enterprising members of the trade from chaotic conditions of pioneering individuals to the intelligent direction of organized trade. The old scoop shovel and burlap bag used to transfer some of the farmer's wagonload of grain to the 25,000-cap. box-car has been crowded out of the scene by the modern dump truck, and the movement of the grain to market has been expedited by a 5,000-bushel bag. The blind horse or mule has long since been displaced by the electric motor with its reduced cost per horsepower, its convenient application and the absence of operating cost when power is not needed.

The improved methods of conducting the grain business in cars of 100,000 pounds capacity has kept pace with the improved mechanical facilities, and expedited every movement of the grain from the country station to the central market. Handling grain in larger volume and more easily has made it possible to market all grain at a greatly reduced cost and in much improved condition so that the shipper has been merchandising the grower's grain so advantageously he has paid more for it and handled it on a safer margin. The overbidders have fallen by the way and all are tolerant of their competitors. Practical business methods prevail in the elevator and in the grain dealer's office.

The Case Against Our Hitlerian Controls

Why is it that the price controls operated with apparent success for a year or more only to fail in 1945 and to promise to crash completely in 1946?

Corn was set at \$1.40 in New England by the O. P. A., which allowed feeders in the West to obtain \$1.70 per bushel when fed to hogs. Now the Northeastern states can get no corn. In every case where the O. P. A. has priced a commodity too low, the article has become unobtainable.

Can the O. P. A. cure this situation? No, is the answer; despite the best brains in the administration. So many thousands of factors are involved in price-fixing that no human intelligence can arrive at a permanent and workable adjustment.

One of the best explanations of why we have no butter, no corn, no feed, no nylon stockings, no shirts and no sugar is offered by Samuel B. Pettengill in these words:

"Producers want to sell dear, and consumers want to buy cheap. As prices go up, that stimulates production but curtails consumption. As prices go down, that stimulates consumption but curtails production. For every commodity there is just one point where the selling line and the buying line freely cross each other. Just one. That is the point determined in a free market by the free choice of producers and consumers, buyers and sellers. At that point, and there only, you have maximum production meshed in with maximum consumption."

When government fails, as fail it must, to fix the price at that exact point, dire consequences follow. When the fixed price is below that set by the free functioning of supply and demand production decreases and demand increases until there is too little to go around. If too high, demand falls off and unwanted surpluses pile up.

Any large area that consumes more than it produces will be the first victim of this maladjustment. A fair example is New England. It is predicted by the largest feed manufacturer in Boston that by early March New England feed manufacturers will be virtually closed and New England livestock and poultry will be out of feed.

The Northeastern Governors' Feed Committee meeting in New York recently declared that the feed shortage constitutes a threat to the Northeastern poultry and dairy industries and that livestock production must be reduced on a nationwide basis.

A constructive suggestion to the O. P. A. is to bear in mind that the three necessities of life are, in order, first, food; second, clothing; and third, shelter. Thus it is reasonable to raise or remove ceilings first on food; second, on apparel, and lastly, on housing. This relief from the ceiling abomination could be spread over a period of three years, to concentrate during the first year all our energies on the production of food.

Corn Mark-ups of March 4

Effective Mar. 4 the O.P.A. reduced the mark-up on corn sold to truckers and on corn ground by country elevators before selling.

The changes were recommended by the industry.

The ceiling reduction amounts to approximately \$1.90 a ton on corn ground by country elevators which, the O.P.A. said, have been grinding large amounts to take advantage of the higher markup allowed. The order limits the base price of corn to the producer's maximum price and reduces all merchandising mark-ups.

RETAIL corn sales have been restricted to 1,000 pounds or less, with a corresponding change in the markup from the basis of a ton to 100 pounds.

Markup charges on sales of corn by country shippers and merchandisers in less-than-carload lots have been substantially reduced, thus diminishing the price advantage heretofore enjoyed by sales in truck lots.

The changes are made by amendment No. 1 to regulation No. 604, for rye; amendment No. 8 to regulation No. 487, for soft wheat; amendment No. 3 to supplement No. 1 to food products regulation No. 2 for sales of grain by retailers; amendment No. 6 to supplement No. 2 to food regulation No. 2, for oats; amendment No. 7 to supplement No. 3 to food regulation No. 2, for barley; amendments Nos. 7 and 8 to supplement No. 4 to food regulation No. 2, for corn; amendment No. 2 to revised supplement No. 5 to food regulation No. 2, for processed grains for feeding and mixing; amendment No. 5 to supplement No. 6 to food products regulation No. 2, for grain sorghums—all effective today.

THE MARKUPS that will apply on different classes of less-than-carload sales follow:

For sales of corn in Area B, the deficit producing area, to feeders in lots of no more than 5,000 pounds, the additional markup will remain 5½ cents a bushel.

For sales in Area A, the surplus producing area, to feeders in lots of no more than 5,000 pounds, the additional markup has been reduced 1 cent a bushel.

For all sales in Area A in lots of more than 5,000 pounds, no additional markup is now provided.

For Area B sales, to a feeder in lots of more than 5,000 pounds or to any other person except a trucker-merchant in less than carload lots, an

additional markup of 1½ cents a bushel is provided.

To summarize, the total markups country shippers and merchandisers may take over the supplier's maximum price (the producer's maximum price delivered to the country elevator) are:

1. Eight cents a bushel in Area B in lots of not more than 5,000 pounds delivered to feeder.

2. Four cents a bushel in Area A delivered in lots of more than 5,000 pounds to a feeder, or to any other person except a trucker-merchant in any quantity.

3. Four cents a bushel delivered to any other person except a trucker-merchant in Area A in lots of not more than 5,000 pounds.

4. Two and one-half cents a bushel on all other l.c.l. sales.

Washington News

FLOUR subsidies were voted \$25,000,000 by the Senate Feb. 27.

LOANS on 1945 crop wheat were called Feb. 25 effective Mar. 1, by the U.S.D.A.

PAUL A. PORTER has succeeded Chester Bowles as chief of the O.P.A., Bowles becoming director of the O.E.S.

THE Senate Feb. 27 cut the appropriation for the O.P.A. from \$1,854,000 to \$927,000, and the allowance for the C.P.A. from \$1,500,000 to \$750,000.

FARMERS selling 1945 and 1946 wheat this year are protected against the higher income tax bracket in a bill introduced by Rep. Case of South Dakota.

USE of wheat in the production of malt beverages is prohibited by an amendment to W.F.O. 66, and the use of all other grains is restricted to 70 per cent of the amount used in 1945, effective Mar. 1.

Prices Controlled by World Conditions

"The welfare of our 6 million farmers is not dependent upon the incomes of 60 million laborers," declare Professors F. A. Pearson and Donald Poorberg of Cornell University.

"There has been no consistent relationship between wages and food prices in this country. Between 1880 and 1896 wages rose 15 per cent, food prices fell about one-third and farm income fell about one-fifth. Following the Civil War, wages rose 15 per cent, but food prices fell 23 per cent. From 1840 to 1849 wages rose and prices fell."

The Cornell professors submit statistical records to show that the prices of farm products in the United States are determined by world forces. Their assertion is that the supply of commodities is an important factor affecting prices, but that it is the world supply and not the local supply that affects world prices. Changes in local supplies can temporarily affect local prices, but these local prices cannot long depart from the world price level.

Eggs, which were largely produced and consumed within the country, fluctuated with the world price level. The same is true with respect to New York milk prices, which moved with world prices since figures have been kept. Charts from 1880 to the present time showed how remarkably close together domestic and foreign prices have remained. In other words, "prices of farm products apparently fluctuate with the same forces that make world prices. Whether these commodities were a cheap cereal such as wheat or an expensive livestock product like milk, an international fiber like cotton or a local cheap food like potatoes made little difference."

FLOUR production in the United States in 1945 is estimated to have exceeded 290,000,000 sacks, which is 22,000,000 more than was produced in the previous high record year of 1919.

Emergency Meeting of Secretaries' Circle

At the emergency meeting of the Secretaries' Circle at Chicago, Feb. 12, the following recommendations were made:

That we concur in and support the report of the chairman of the O.P.A. Industry Advisory Committee which was made to the O.P.A. on Jan. 30, 31, 1946, in Washington, D. C.

We believe the failure to follow the historical pattern of feed distribution has been largely responsible for inequitable distr. of feeds and feed ingredients and has contributed to the development of increased deficit areas. We, therefore, recommend that WFO 9 be amended to provide that all users, handlers and sellers of protein meal be limited in each calendar quarter to their average historical use, handling or sales in the years 1943-1944.

We suggest that 10 per cent of the production of oilseed crushers be set aside to take care of legitimate hardship cases.

We further recommend that along with this limitation all persons who sold protein meal during 1943-44 be required to fill the quotas of their customers based on the historical record of purchase of these customers.

Contract for Lumber for Elevator

To build a corn crib, grain elevator and warehouse at Theresa Station, Wis., according to specifications by architect, the Theresa Farmers Co-operative Co. contracted for the lumber with a dealer, Henry Nickel, for all the 2-inch and 3-inch lumber required at \$30 per thousand feet and all maple flooring at \$28 per thousand board feet.

Lumber valued at \$92.84 was delivered and \$100 paid on account; but altho often requested to do so Nickel failed and neglected to ship the balance of the lumber.

Nickel had another contract with the Co-operative, to raze a certain building, which he performed at a charge of \$215.09, which the Co-operative refused to pay on account of Nickel's failure to deliver lumber for the grain elevator.

Nickel brought suit and was given judgment for \$215.09; but defendant Co-operative put in a counterclaim for breach of contract. The Circuit Court of Dodge County gave judgment for Co-operative defendant, and on appeal by Nickel this was affirmed Oct. 16, 1945, by the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, allowing damages of \$195, the increased cost of lumber that had to be purchased elsewhere.

Nickel claimed there was no contract. Mr. Eckman, manager of the Co-operative, went to Nickel's office and showed him a rough sketch of the building. Nickel said an architect should draw the plans, and Eckman said he would get in touch with the architect as suggested. Then Mr. Nickel wrote quotations of prices on the back of a business card and gave it to Eckman.

The court said: To have a contract there must be a complete understanding that one is purchasing and the other selling. The minds of the parties must have met on the terms and conditions making up a contract. When the one quoting prices goes further upon the request of the other party and arranges for determining the amount of the goods he has made an agreement upon which a building contract comes into being when he begins to deliver according to the quotations. Nickel said "We then had plenty of material and wanted orders."

Had plaintiff, Nickel, merely jotted down quotations of lumber prices in answer to an inquiry by Eckman the act could not be considered an offer. But when Eckman was directed by Nickel to get an architect to estimate the lumber needed, and have it sent to him, and that he would then send the lumber over, it is sufficient to indicate a definite offer to supply the lumber necessary.—20 N.W. 2d 117.

O.P.A. Enforcement

MADISON, WIS.—Suit was filed in the federal court here by the O.P.A. against the Newman Seed & Feed Co., of Brodhead, and the Farmers Warehouse Co., of Edgerton, for over ceiling sales.

Judge Graven in the U. S. District Court at Mason City, Ia., gave the O.P.A. judgment for over ceiling sales of corn against the Oyens Co-operative, Oyens, for \$283.50; Wm. Grettenberg, Grettenberg, for \$430.16; and Merle Froning, Eldora, for \$831.21. An injunction forbidding future violations was issued against the Turin Farmers Elevator Co., of Turin, Ia.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Rae E. Walters, regional administrator of the O.P.A., said Mar. 1 that 119 corn dealers and farmers are being prosecuted in the seven states of the district. Mr. Walters says "the black market truckers cruise the highways seeking to buy corn at any price, and offer as high as \$125 above ceiling for a truckload. Elevator operators in some places are offering shell corn prices for ear corn, and that they are being bribed by truck operators and the illegal manipulators who hire them. Of the \$105,427 in suits, \$2,312 already has been paid into the federal treasury by farmer producers. Judgments totaling \$15,757 have been entered against 23 dealers, and suits still pending against larger dealers total \$87,357.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Bushel Weight of Seeds?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the weight per bushel of blue lupine and lespedeza seed?—A. H.

Ans.: The trade figures blue lupine at 60 pounds per bushel, and lespedeza at 25 to 30 pounds re-cleaned; at 42 pounds with the hull on.

72 Lbs. of Ear Corn Will Not Shell Out 56 Lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals:—We would appreciate it very much if you would kindly inform us where we can obtain grain reduction tables for reducing ear corn to bushels of 72 lbs. per bushel. We understand our state law fixes a bushel of ear corn at 70 lbs. up to Dec. 1st each year, and thereafter makes 68 lbs. a bushel. We find that neither 72 lbs. or 70 lbs. of ear corn of the 1945 corn crop will shell out 56 lbs. of shelled corn.—James Templeton, Frank, Ind.

ANS.: The dealers of states fixing the weight of ear corn at 70 lbs. until Dec. 1st each and 68 lbs. of ear corn thereafter have not been able to make test shellings that would result in 56 lbs. of shelled corn making a bushel. Some years the moisture content of corn is so great no ear corn delivered at some elevators will shell out to a 56 lb. bushel. The moisture content of ear corn some years is excessive, and, country buyers cannot afford to pay the 72 lb. bushel price for ear corn which will not shell out 56 lbs. so they object.

C. C. C. Wheat Loans

Commodity Credit Corporation through Jan. 31, 1946, had completed 35,096 loans on 58,278,715 bus. of 1945 wheat in the amount of \$78,367,824.23. The wheat loans made include 21,096,142 bus. stored on farms and 37,182,573 bus. stored in warehouses. The average amount advanced was \$1.345 per bushel which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations. On the same date last year 135,755 loans had been completed on 182,765,931 bus. Loans repaid through January total 13,019 on 23,296,537 bus. in the amount of \$31,359,033.59. The liquidations include 2,771,836 bus. stored on farms and 20,524,701 bushels stored in warehouses. Outstanding wheat loans Feb. 1, 1946, totaled 22,077 loans on 34,982,178 bus. in the amount of \$47,008,790.64.

State of Origin	Loans Completed Jan. 31, 1946 (Bushels)	Loans Repaid Through Jan. 31, 1946 (Bushels)	Loans Outstanding Feb. 1 (Bushels)
Calif.	247,413	113,205	134,208
Colo.	1,751,296	639,728	1,111,568
Del.	143,887	59,685	90,202
Idaho	5,951,044	2,156,317	3,794,727
Ill.	9,024	2,287	6,737
Ind.	6,870	2,251	4,619
Iowa	34,920	20,422	14,498
Kan.	6,984,643	2,629,855	4,354,788
Ky.	12,805	.....	12,805
Md.	242,568	133,555	108,813
Mich.	156,360	63,479	87,381
Minn.	604,064	165,335	438,729
Mo.	26,985	12,351	14,634
Mont.	2,412,940	375,744	2,037,196
Nebr.	4,081,876	1,347,317	2,734,559
N. D.	6,625,746	1,624,008	5,001,738
Ohio	409,106	161,694	247,412
Oklahoma	2,143,503	910,234	1,233,269
Oregon	7,226,822	4,250,515	2,976,307
Penn.	69,312	8,304	61,008
S. Dak.	3,572,458	526,864	3,045,594
Tenn.	70,109	4,114	65,995
Texas	1,720,129	880,354	839,775
Utah	525,108	154,682	370,426
Va.	22,555	7,389	15,266
Wash.	12,757,087	6,994,329	5,762,758
Wyo.	398,536	32,237	366,299
Total	58,278,715	23,296,537	34,982,178

National Grain Trade Council Meeting

At the annual meeting in Chicago on Feb. 13 of the National Grain Trade Council, R. C. Woodworth of Minneapolis, Minn., was chosen chairman for the coming year. Mr. Woodworth is a Director on the Board of the Council, representing the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, and for the past year has been chairman of the Council's legislative committee. Frank A. Theis of Kansas City, representing the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants' Assn., was elected vice-chairman again.

Members of the Council's new Executive Committee will be, including Mr. Woodworth and Mr. Theis, the following: Harry Schaaack, representing the Chicago Board of Trade; C. H. Williamson, representing the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange; R. J. Barnes, representing the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange; Ed. Morgenstern, representing the Salina Board of Trade; and Granville Bond, representing the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

The Board of the Council adopted resolutions in praise of the work of Walter R. McCarthy of Duluth, Minn., who has been chairman of the Council for the past two years.

The National Grain Trade Council now includes 27 members, among these members being 23 grain exchange organizations and four nation-wide grain and feed trade associations. The Council is beginning its eleventh year under that name, having followed in functions the Grain Committee on National Affairs which disbanded in 1936. Members now are: The Chicago Board of Trade, the Kansas City Board of Trade, the Minneapolis Chamber of Com-

merce, the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the Peoria Board of Trade, the Omaha Grain Exchange, the Duluth Board of Trade, the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, the Buffalo Corn Exchange, the New York Produce Exchange, the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, the Indianapolis Board of Trade, the Sioux City Grain Exchange, the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, the Portland Grain Exchange, the San Francisco Grain Exchange, the Enid Board of Trade, the Salina Board of Trade, the Hutchinson Board of Trade, the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, the Wichita Board of Trade, the Amarillo Grain Exchange, the Ft. Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange, the Grain & Feed Dealers Natl. Assn., the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Assn., the North American Export Grain Assn., the Federation of Cash Grain Commission Merchants Assn.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same line of business under favorable conditions. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Mar. 22, 23. Western Seedsmens Ass'n, Fontanelle Hotel, Omaha, Neb.

Apr. 25, 26. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Los Angeles, Cal.

May 2, 3. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

May 14, 15. Panhandle Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Herring Hotel, Amarillo, Tex.

May 17, 18. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Youngblood, Enid, Okla.

May 22, 23, 24. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

May 24. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Multnomah Hotel, Portland, Ore.

June 3-4. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis. Schroeder Hotel.

June 7. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n, Davenport Hotel, Spokane, Wash.

June 7, 8. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, the Commodore Hotel, Toledo, O.

June 11, 12, 13. Southern Seedsmens Ass'n at Atlanta, Ga.

June 14, 15. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants at Commodore Hotel, New York, N. Y.

June 17, 18, 19. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, N. Y.

July 29, 30. National Hay Ass'n, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Support Price for Beans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture today announced that because of the tight situation on protein meals and edible and industrial oils, the 1946 grower support price for soybeans will be the same as for 1945. This action is being taken to assist farmers in meeting 1946 goals for this crop.

The base support price for 1946 crop green and yellow soybeans grading U. S. No. 2 will be \$2.04 per bushel. The same differentials specified under the 1945 program will be made for other colors of beans, and for variations in quality.

PARITY price for flaxseed as of Jan. 15, has been announced as \$2.99 per bushel, compared with \$2.97 on Dec. 15 and \$2.91 a year ago. Price received by farmers is unchanged at \$2.89.

GRAIN exchanges of Chicago, Minneapolis and Kansas City have ordered trading in wheat for May delivery to cease, on account of the restriction in delivery by the new wheat order, W.F.O. 155, effective Feb. 18.



R. C. Woodworth, Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Grain Trade Council

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Offering Socks for Corn

Grain and Feed Journals: We are picking up a few cars of corn and hearing about some very fantastic schemes of manufacturers to secure a corn supply. Bakers are soliciting elevators for corn in the interest of the manufacturers of corn sugar so that they can get the sugar. Had one solicitation from a wholesale wine and liquor dealer endeavoring to get corn for manufacture of beverages. Of course, you have all heard of the nylon stocking deal and other common place things. They are all true. We must be in the more fortunate section of the United States as you still see a lot of cribs full of corn. Some of it is spoiling due to the high moisture content.—Goodrich Bros. Co., C. C. Barnes, V. Pres., Winchester, Ind., Feb. 22.

Clear as Mud

Grain and Feed Journals: The new wheat control order, like all other orders, is everything but clear and the trade will have to await official explanations and interpretations. Amendments are to be issued to clarify the regulations. In the meantime, everything is stymied as the flour and feed trade endeavor to adjust their operations to the new order. Instead of encouraging farmers to market their wheat, the regulation will have exactly the opposite effect; since mills can no longer assure them of bran and shorts for feed, they will feed whole wheat or have it ground. So it goes when bureaucrats, heady with power, try to control everything. There is nothing under present conditions which would indicate that the tight situation in grains would thaw out but rather that the situation become even more tense, so long as endless rules, controls and regulations hamstring industry. The public revulsion against any form of centralized control is becoming more pronounced. People are tired of being regimented.—Baldwin Elevator Co., Decatur, Ill.

Are We Feeding Too Much Grain to Cattle?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have lived to see the following results of our so-called saviours at Washington (under the New Deal) after they compelled us farmers to kill little pigs (which I did not). I have seen housewives stand at meat markets and beg for pork and lard. Also after I was compelled (as I thought) to walk into our AAA committee and pay \$444.43 as a penalty for raising too much wheat in one year, I now read that we will have to eat bran bread and possibly stand in line with a little coupon to buy a loaf of the stuff.

Now it seems that some paper collared gentlemen at a mahogany desk think we are producing too many hogs and cattle by the feeding of grain which has been the practice for years and years, and until this gentry got publicity, has furnished a balanced ration for all peoples everywhere, and a distributive system that always functioned properly until this upheaval overtook us, what better balanced rations could we have than bread, meat and butter with vegetables?—Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington, Ind.

CORN ground by 11 refiners in January aggregated 7,633,290 bus., according to the Corn Industries Research Foundation. This is less than the average of recent years.

Dakota Convention Favors Labor Cost in Parity

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota held its annual meeting Jan. 22, 23 and 24 at Bismarck in the city auditorium.

Pres. R. O. EVER EVERSON in his annual address, said:

Pres. Everson's Address

We hear a great deal these days about public financing. The government is being asked to spend money like water for all sorts of projects. This money which the public wants spent must come from just one source, that is taxation. The public must pay these taxes. There are only two ways a man can pay taxes, he must either pay it out of savings or he must pay it out of his income. It is clear, then, that the only way taxes can be paid is to have sufficient business to produce income from which to pay the tax.

Unfortunately there are two tendencies these days which operate to reduce the taxpaying power of the public. One is the trend toward public ownership of business and the other is the trend toward a form of business organization which is exempt from taxation, such as a co-operative. Neither of these seems to me to be democratic.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF BUSINESS.—This country was founded on the theory that the people elected and supported their government; it was not built on the theory that the government would support the people. If the government supports the people, then we are not independent, we are dependent. If the government is to go into business, then how far shall it go in? If the government is to be in the business of making and selling electricity on the ground that it should be a public business, then why should not the government be in the business of raising, handling and manufacturing grain or any other agricultural product, or in the banking business, or in the farm machinery business, or the grocery business, or any other business?

As a matter of fact, in North Dakota the government is in the grain business, the banking business, the bonding business, the insurance business and is in farming business as a landlord on a rather large scale. Now this government business pays no tax, but is supported and financed by other people's taxes. It is the toughest competition in the world. It is a legitimate function of government to regulate business, to see that it is conducted in fair manner and with due regard to the rights of others; it is not the function of government to actually take over and run business. If we think it is, then we should change our form of government because we would no longer be a democracy.

HENRY O. PUTNAM, sec'y of the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, urged an increase in the North Dakota acreage of durum wheat, by at least 1,000,000 acres.

C. H. CONAWAY, sec'y, said the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota is stronger today than it ever has been. We have reflected our general prosperity and have added to our resources in finances and have become better able today than ever before to stand as a guardian of your interests. Our membership, in good standing, stands at 225 representing approximately 50,000 stockholders.

Mr. Conaway was presented with a beautiful watch in appreciation of his service for 10 years as sec'y-treas., and before that 5 years as pres. of the Ass'n.

Dr. JOHN PARKER, of the Mid-West Barley Improvement Ass'n, Milwaukee, Wis., stated that 60 per cent of all malting barley was used in Milwaukee. "There is a barley shortage and because of it we will take most any kind of barley and pay ceiling price."

Resolutions Adopted Labor Costs in Parity

That a new formula be established at once to advance farm prices for agricultural com-

modities in proportion to the gains that labor and industry may realize as a solution to the present work stoppage and tie-up of industrial production. We would advocate that farm labor costs be included as expense in establishing parity for agriculture.

Wage and Hour Exemption for Elevators

That to deny an exemption from the Wage and Hours provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act to country elevators would create a very serious situation to the producers of grain and seeds in the United States. That if country elevators are operated on a basis of an 8-hour day, it would result oftentimes to a great and serious loss to the producers because of their inability to get their crops moved into safe storage before spoilage due to rain and other deteriorating conditions.

DIRECTORS ELECTED: R. F. Gunkelman of Fargo was re-elected director from the first district; Jacob Eckart of Martin director from the second district; George Oech of Beach from the third district, and R. O. Everson at large from the third district. All directors serve a term of three years.

Committee Attacks Government in Grain Business

An interim report by the Senate Agriculture Committee on its investigation into food production and consumption charges the Government with unfair competition with private enterprise.

The Commodity Credit Corporation, said the committee report, had "in effect, ceased to function as a public corporation, as was intended by law, and its funds are now being used by the various branch directors of the Production and Marketing Administration, a branch of the Department of Agriculture, to buy, store and sell commodities, domestically and for export, not only for other government agencies but for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration and foreign governments, all in competition with private enterprise."

The report asserted that J. B. Hutson, undersecretary of agriculture, who served as pres. of the C.C.C., was "so occupied with other duties as undersecretary that he could not give proper attention to the organization and administration of the corporation."

It also said that Carl Farrington, director of the grain branch of the P.M.A., a C.C.C. vice president, "monopolized the grain trade to the extent of restricting competition and depressing prices to the producers." The report said that "secret" negotiations and purchases from "preferred" dealers ran into "hundreds of millions of bushels annually." The committee made these recommendations in its report:

The president of the C.C.C. should be a "well qualified executive and give full time to the organization and the administration of the corporation."

The C.C.C. should operate solely as a public corporation, with its chief administrative officer and with an active board of directors.

The activities of the C.C.C. should be confined to acquiring and disclosing of surplus commodities to support farm prices "as required by law" and "refrain from acting as a monopoly in competition with the private grain industry."

Daily reports should be issued giving full information as to acquiring and disposing of all commodities "so as to keep the public well informed as to its activities."

The O.P.A. "should reconsider imposing its announced ceiling on rye and it should rescind such an announcement." (The O.P.A. said recently that it would place a ceiling on rye irrespective of the year produced and that the ceiling would become effective next June.)

SPOKANE, WASH.—Prospects of the early advent of darker flour under Pres. Truman's conservation program has caused a run on flour stocks in Spokane groceries. The run on flour seemed especially heavy in residential district stores. Two downtown groceries reported only slightly increased demands. The one day sale was about as heavy as 15 normal days.—F. K. H.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Frederick, Okla., Feb. 20.—Prospects for a bumper wheat crop are excellent in this territory.—Cassidy Grain Co., W. E. Cassidy.

Ponca City, Okla., Mar. 1.—Oats are seeded in good shape in this section of the state and wheat shows a condition of 110 per cent.—D. E. Spencer.

Halstead, Kan.—Plenty of moisture in Harvey County for wheat and oats. Most oats have been sown; wheat condition favorable here.—Harry Wiederstein, Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.

Medford, Ore., Feb. 13.—Considerable damage has been caused to fall sown grain crop in the Rogue River Valley by excessive water and cold weather of the past six weeks, according to County Agent Robert G. Fowler.—F. K. H.

Winchester, Ind., Mar. 1.—Today we are completely out of red clover and alsike, and looks as though there would be a large increase in sweet clover that is about the only legume available.—C. C. Barnes, Exec. V-Pres., Goodrich Bros. Co.

Winchester, Ind., Mar. 1.—The winter wheat is looking very fine; if we don't have any prolonged spell of freezing and thawing we should have a good wheat crop in Indiana. We have had no floods to drown it out and yet we have had a lot of moisture.—C. C. Barnes, Exec. V-Pres., Goodrich Bros. Co.

Evansville, Ind.—Seed dealers in the tri-state area are expecting a live spring trade. Farmers are planning to plant rather heavily this coming spring. The farm labor shortage is fast disappearing and farmers believe that by the time spring planting starts, there will be plenty of labor on the farm.—W. B. C.

Enid, Okla., Feb. 26.—Following recent rains throughout all of the state growing wheat is looking much better, and while we hear some wheat has been affected by heavy winds other reports indicate that the damage is not excessive. At this time growing wheat is reported as looking favorable in all sections.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Winnipeg, Man.—According to a report of the Board of Grain Commissioners (grain research laboratory), the average protein content of western wheat this year is 1.2 per cent higher than in 1944 and 0.6 per cent higher than the mean for the past 18 years. "Bushel weight is lower this year than last," the report points out, "and the values decrease with grade. Baking strength is higher this year and loaf volume increases with decrease in grade."

Fort Worth, Tex.—G. E. Blewett, executive sec'y of the Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, said the wheat crop prospects in Texas are 120 per cent above normal. "The situation could not be better," he commented, pointing out that the only previous dry spot in the wheat growing territory, the North Plains, received moisture recently. A good spring rain, he said, will definitely put the wheat crop over the top. No blowing of wheat has been reported from any point in Texas.—H. N.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 27.—Dust is still blowing in the great wheat belt. Considerable damage has been done in some areas. The whole month of March is yet to come and usually that is a blowing month. We need rains or snow and some growing weather. Corn, like the bald man's hair—going, going, almost gone. We are surprised that so large an oat acreage is being seeded. Favorable seeding conditions are the reason. Am afraid some of this acreage should have been saved for corn, or soybeans.—The Derby Grain Co., by F. A. Derby.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Mar. 1.—Moisture received in Oklahoma has created the most optimistic feeling of the season in the wheat belt. It broke the long winter drouth to put the wheat crop in position to carry on until spring, and established a favorable, well-balanced outlook throughout the entire state. Wheat is showing rapid recovery, wind damage which was taking a heavy toll in the sandy areas of the northwest has been checked, and normal weather from now on will result in a satisfac-

tory crop.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Co.

Changes in Predominant Canadian Wheat Varieties

Each year, since 1928, the Cereal Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has prepared a report on the varietal composition of samples of wheat taken from cargoes leaving certain Canadian ports.

J. G. C. Fraser, of the Cereal Division, Ottawa, reports that when the survey was started, Marquis was the leading variety and, up to 1936, composed as high as 72 per cent of the wheat found in the one Manitoba Northern grade. Garnet, up to 1934, was a big contributor to the two Manitoba Northern grade and, in the three Manitoba Northern grade, rose as high as 74 per cent. Reward, introduced a few years later, never showed much prominence in the overseas cargoes. After the licensing of Thatcher in 1935, it took about two years to make its appearance in the cargoes leaving Fort William and Vancouver. It increased much more rapidly from the former port, rising in the 1944 crop, to over 68 per cent in the 1 Manitoba Northern grade, and to a lesser degree in the 3 and 4 Manitoba Northern grades.

The other rust resistant wheats—Apex, Renown and Regent have taken about two years since their introduction to appear in the export cargoes. Their increases have not been as spectacular as that of the Thatcher variety, but combined with the latter, now make up the bulk of the wheat entering into the cargoes going overseas. Regent has risen to a higher percentage than either of the other two varieties mentioned. Red Fife which, prior to the introduction of Marquis, was the leading variety, has now practically disappeared. Such varieties as Cenus, Ceres, Early Red Fife, Reliance and Ruby are fast becoming "trace" varieties, or have already disappeared. Red Bobs has risen from comparative obscurity to some prominence, especially in the Pacific Coast cargoes, but is declining somewhat in the Fort William cargoes.

Once prominent, but now mediocre varieties, like Huron, Preston, Stanley, Prelude, Axminster and Quality are found in lessening percentages, while poor varieties such as Ladoga, White Russian, Club and Vermilion are rarely, if ever, found in cargoes today. In other words, the greater percentage (98 per cent and better) of the cargoes is composed of good milling and baking quality wheats.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by the Commodity Exchange Division of the War Food Administration the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Corn
Mar. 3.....	42,135	863	23,637	51,332	24,469
Apr. 7.....	40,580	863	22,415	46,222	21,328
May 5.....	39,152	1,238	24,047	48,448	21,195
June 2.....	35,141	1,864	24,545	42,334	20,639
July 7.....	44,738	1,849	27,584	37,604	22,859
Aug. 4.....	49,781	1,626	36,124	27,803	12,457
Sept. 1.....	55,112	2,300	49,813	29,045	19,432
Oct. 6.....	54,325	1,607	57,344	29,677	17,402
Oct. 20.....	55,960	1,618	63,352	29,566	19,061
Oct. 27.....	57,445	1,580	63,116	29,453	19,193
Nov. 3.....	55,455	1,625	63,363	29,368	19,663
Nov. 10.....	48,735	1,492	63,126	25,855	20,008
Nov. 17.....	47,437	1,406	65,172	23,720	19,493
Nov. 24.....	45,839	1,409	64,801	23,045	18,432
Dec. 1.....	45,079	1,346	63,465	22,022	19,011
Dec. 8.....	44,201	1,305	62,745	19,135	19,104
Dec. 15.....	41,906	1,293	63,173	18,124	18,816
Dec. 22.....	40,015	1,204	59,640	15,879	18,608
Dec. 29.....	39,931	1,144	58,549	16,239	18,613
Jan. 5.....	36,714	746	65,622	15,725	15,942
Jan. 12.....	36,646	715	67,851	14,631	15,913
Jan. 19.....	35,451	710	50,594	14,186	15,878
Jan. 26.....	35,508	703	47,298	13,960	15,783
Feb. 2.....	35,275	753	47,047	13,621	15,743
Feb. 9.....	35,703	753	46,845	13,234	15,771
Feb. 16.....	34,776	744	44,646	13,932	15,523
Feb. 21.....	34,381	744	43,487	13,849	15,491

Parity and Farm Prices

PARITY

Date	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soybeans
1944						
Aug. 15..	150.00	109.0	67.8	123.0	105.0	163.0
Sept. 15..	150.00	109.0	67.8	123.0	105.0	163.0
Oct. 15..	150.00	109.0	67.8	123.0	105.0	163.0
Nov. 15..	151.00	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
Dec. 15..	151.00	110.0	68.2	123.0	106.0	164.0
1945						
Feb. 15..	152.00	110.0	68.6	124.0	106.0	165.0
Mar. 15..	153.00	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Apr. 15..	153.00	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
May 15..	153.00	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
June 15..	153.00	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
July 15..	153.00	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Aug. 15..	153.00	111.0	69.0	125.0	107.0	166.0
Sept. 15..	154.00	112.0	69.4	125.0	107.0	167.0
Oct. 15..	155.00	112.0	69.8	125.0	108.0	168.0

FARM PRICES

1944						
Aug. 15..	135.00	117.0	70.8	108.0	103.0	190.0
Sept. 15..	136.00	116.0	64.2	102.0	95.3	193.0
Oct. 15..	142.00	113.0	65.0	105.0	95.4	204.0
Nov. 15..	143.00	106.0	66.2	108.0	98.0	205.0
Dec. 15..	145.00	106.0	69.4	106.0	98.2	205.0
1945						
Feb. 15..	147.00	106.0	73.3	108.0	102.0	210.0
Mar. 15..	148.00	107.0	74.0	109.0	104.0	213.0
Apr. 15..	149.00	107.0	71.0	110.0	105.0	213.0
May 15..	149.00	108.0	68.9	112.0	97.0	215.0
Jun. 15..	150.00	111.0	67.4	121.0	97.6	217.0
July 15..	146.00	112.0	65.9	122.0	98.9	216.0
Aug. 15..	145.00	113.0	58.9	124.0	98.6	212.0
Sept. 15..	145.00	112.0	58.3	131.0	97.4	207.0
Oct. 15..	151.00	113.0	62.8	133.0	101.0	206.0

Soybean Inspections Show Improvement in Quality

Inspected receipts of soybeans in January were nearly 20 per cent over December, with considerable improvement in quality, according to inspectors' reports to the Grain Branch of the Production and Marketing Administration.

January inspections totaled 4,153 cars compared with 3,464 cars in December. Inspected receipts for the first four months this season were 61,888 cars compared with 55,785 cars for the same period 1944-45.

The quality of soybeans inspected in January showed considerable improvement over December. Eighty-eight per cent of the January inspections graded No. 2 or better compared with 77 per cent a month earlier. Only 12 per cent fell in the lower grades compared with 23 per cent the preceding month. January inspections included the equivalent of 91 cars inspected as cargo lots and truck receipts equivalent to about 42 cars. Soybeans: Inspected receipts, January, 1946, in carlots:¹

Class	Grade				Sample	Total Oct. 1, 1945, Jan. 31, 1946
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4		
Yellow ..	2,762	861	293	144	40	60,795
Green ..	1	1	...	...	...	71
Brown ..	5	1	...	...	...	43
Black ..	6	10	6	1	...	523
Mixed ...	2	3	10	4	...	451
Total cars ...	2,776	876	310	151	40	.....
Percent-ages ..	67	21	7	4	1	.....
Oct.-Jan. cars ...	43,916	12,794	3,885	969	324	61,888
1945-46 percent-ages	71	21	6	2	0	100

¹Cargo and truck receipts converted to carlots on basis of 1,650 bushels equal 1 carlot.

BURLINGTON, IA.—When Harold Miller saw 2-inch green sprouts of wheat protruding from walls and ceiling of his newly plastered and blue decorated bathroom, he did not know whether to call a doctor or the decorator. It was only after others of the family saw the same thing he did that he summoned the latter. Investigation disclosed the substitute sand substance used in the plaster had been shipped to the distributor in a freight car formerly used for shipping wheat. The moisture in the plaster and warm temperature in the bathroom offered ideal conditions for growth of the cereal.—A. G. T.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Denison, Ia.—Corn crop short, and what there is for sale seems to be moving around the elevators 10c to 25c over legitimate ceiling. O.P.A. apparently isn't interested unless a regular grain dealer is involved.—Denison Seed Co., J. L. Robinson.

College Station, Tex.—B. F. Vance, state director of the Production Marketing Administration's local branch office, has estimated that 2,000,000 bus. of Texas wheat are affected by the government's order that wheat loans be called by March 1.—H. N.

Enid, Okla.—Oklahoma has 3,852,000 bus. of wheat in elevator or warehouse storage as of Jan. 1, compared with 9,350,000 a year ago, the Department of Agriculture reported. Total wheat supplies off farm totaled 12,353,000 bus., and stocks including farm storage was 22,991,000 bus., the report said.

Avon, S. D., Feb. 7.—Approximately 55,000 bus. of corn lie on the ground on Main St. here for lack of adequate storage space. The corn is of good quality, with moisture test of less than 15 per cent. Much of it is being bought by Iowa feeders who were handicapped by wetness of their corn the past season.

Houston, Texas.—A big increase in the exportation of grains, especially wheat, was noted this week in Houston. The February grain exports are expected to reach 1,000,000 bus. here. Three foreign vessels recently lifted nearly 500,000 bus. of grains, of which 93,000 bus. will go to Italy, 123,000 to the Netherlands and 240,000 to Greece.—H. N.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 10.—Retail stocks of white flour were depleted Feb. 9th by a rush of buyers, as a result of President Truman's announcement of plans to conserve wheat to help meet Europe's shortage. A bomb shell seemed to hit us yesterday said a spokesman for one milling company. Wholesalers are driving us crazy. We can't keep up with the demand.—F. K. H.

Houston, Tex.—Bound for Genoa, the freighter Thomas W. Bickett cleared port here recently with 295,500 bus. of wheat. Another cargo vessel recently cleared with 70 sacks of bran, 405 tons of hay, 80 tons of oats, 740 head of horses and 53 mules. The vessel is bound for Split. Approximately 40,000 bags of unpolished rice, bound for Odessa, also recently were shipped out of this port.—H. N.

Salem, Ore.—Willamette Valley flour handlers and feed men are keeping their fingers crossed as to the expected effect of President Truman's wheat order calling for movement of wheat and flour into export channels to feed starving Europeans. H. H. Goodrich, president of the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n reported that feed industry representatives are attempting to get a blanket permit for feed shipments in the area from Ashland to the Canadian border.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Captain D. J. MacGrarity, Office of Defense Transportation associate western director of ports, is here to study ways of speeding wheat movement from the Inland Empire to the Coast. He hopes to get more grain barges into the river and arrange for faster unloading and turn around after they reach this area. Unloading delays in Portland often have been caused by ships working or lying idle at the dock where the barges must unload.—F. K. H.

Dalhart, Tex., Feb. 15.—Grain shortage in Northwest Texas Panhandle area is the worst in history, grain and feed dealers in this area agree. A. J. Mayfield said his feed milling company has to bring grain from 75 to 90 miles, declaring there isn't enough grain in a 40-mile radius of Dalhart to run local feed and grain dealers a week. Reasons for the condition were listed as curtailed yield; dry weather; cash prices out of the country; heavy livestock population and lack of storage facilities.—H. N.

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Total grain in storage here had dwindled to 16,433,645 bus. Railroads last week took 1,505,985 of Canadian grain to the East Coast for export.—G. E. T.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 21.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ended Feb. 14, expressed in bushels: Wheat (except durum), 959,822; durum wheat, 6,973; oats, 1,032,883; barley, 184,357; rye, 10,689; flaxseed, 17,691; since August, 1945, as compared with the same period a year ago, shown in parentheses: Wheat (except durum), 182,365,698 (247,576,416); durum wheat, 3,130,529 (5,853,814); oats, 69,375,332 (69,783,271); barley, 55,073,402 (64,539,258); rye, 2,631,654 (2,950,157); flaxseed, 4,568,771 (6,610,660).—Herbert Marshall B. A., Dominion Statistician.

Portland, Ore.—There has been a substantial increase in the number of carloads of wheat arriving in Portland for UNRRA, shipments overseas in needy countries, says Frank H. Hocken, district rail director for the Office of Defense Transportation. Recently more than 2,000 box cars arrived in Inland Empire points from the east, doubling previous arrivals. The diversion of the cars to this region has been the result of action by the Interstate Commerce Commission at request of the ODT. A War Shipping Administration representative advised that about 10 ships are either in Portland or on the way to load the anticipated inflow of wheat.—F. K. H.

The Dalles, Ore.—More than 135,000 bus. of wheat have been moved by barge and rail from the port of The Dalles in recent weeks. Dolph Kimsey port manager advised 70,000 bus. have been shipped by rail and 66,000 by barge. Grain is loaded directly into barges anchored at the local dock, with conveyors making the transfer, and the barges then are taken to Portland for re-loading into holds of ships for export. Approximately 200,000 bus. of bulk wheat have been stored since last fall in the port's terminal No. 1 and the current movement of grain is opening space for transfer to the two Continental Grain Co. elevators. Terminal No. 2 still contains tons of stored food for the army and navy.—F. K. H.

Campus, Ill., Feb. 18.—There has been the largest movement of corn in this locality in the last 90 days that the writer has seen in over 25 years. The bulk of the 1945 oats crop has been moved to market the larger portion of the oats still on the farms will be used mostly for feed and seed. Practically all the soy bean crop has been marketed, what is left will be needed or used for seed and in a few cases for feed. The 1945 hay crop was excellent and quite a large acreage was harvested and put in the mow in fine condition. Quite a large number of cows and young stocker cattle on farms, but farmers are not feeding many cattle, about the usual number of hogs. Sheep are in small bunches and about normal as to numbers. Poultry plentiful.—B. E. Hamilton Elevator Co., by B. E. H.

Washington, D. C.—Stocks of 154 million bushels of soybeans were stored in all positions, on and off farms, on Jan. 1, 1946, according to information compiled by the Department of Agriculture. Making up this total were more than 43 million bushels on farms and nearly 40 million bushels stored in interior mills, elevators, warehouses and other establishments, as estimated by the Crop Reporting Board; more than 46 million bushels held in processing plants, is enumerated by the Bureau of the Census; about 24½ million bushels reported as commercial stocks at terminals by the Production and Marketing Administration; and nearly one-half million bushels reported by Commodity Credit Corporation in its own steel and wooden bins. Stocks in these positions on Jan. 1, 1945 totaled about 157,000,000 bushels.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Altho molasses is about the best and cheapest raw material for the manufacture of alcohol the C.P.A. Feb. 21 prohibited the use of such alcohol in beverages, as the molasses is urgently needed in cattle feed.

WE REITERATE our firm belief that the only effective solution of the problem is complete abandonment of price ceilings on all grains and feeds, and agricultural products. Such action will mean hectic price rise in grains for some weeks and simultaneous drop in livestock prices while liquidation takes place. We believe after a period of some weeks grain prices would return to levels not too far from the present ceiling levels and would be in equitable economic relationship with livestock products.—H. K. Webster Co., Lawrence, Mass.

Will Order Get Wheat Off the Farms?

It still remains to be seen just how effective the order itself is going to be in getting wheat out of the farmers' bins and granaries and into spots where it can be milled and moved abroad. During the past week Senator Bankhead of Alabama made a statement bearing on the possibility of a concerted move to bring about higher agricultural prices, and this, along with the more or less recent efforts of Senator Thomas to force the O.P.A. to make an upward adjustment in grain ceilings so as to keep them in step with rising parity levels, cannot help but encourage a continuation of the current holding tendency on the part of grain farmers. The Pace bill is not a dead issue and any widespread application of President Truman's "wage-price" policy cannot help but bring about renewed efforts to re-pass that measure which, incidentally, did experience two successful attempts in the Lower House of the Congress to place it on our statute books.

The amount of wheat from the 1945 crop which was put under government loan was in startling contrast with the total of a year ago. As of January 31, 1946, total loans on the current program aggregated only a little over 58,000,000 bus., vs. nearly 183,000,000 bus. on the same date last year. This bespeaks no shortage of money on the part of wheat growers this year as compared with previous ones, which in itself is probably one of the more important reasons why more wheat is not leaving first hands in the face of the ceiling limit bid situation which maintains in both the cash and futures wheat markets.—F. C. Bisson, director of public relations, Chicago Board of Trade.

Heat v. Crops

By H. J. GRAMLICH, general agricultural agent
C. & N. W. Ry.

During the war years of 1942-45, inclusive, the United States was fortunate in having favorable crop producing seasons. Moisture was abundant and temperatures were not unusually high. During those years we produced tremendous quantities of grain, grass, hay and forage. But history, even in agriculture, repeats itself.

As a reminder of what has happened in the past and what can happen again, the following table indicates the number of days with temperatures of over 100 degrees in three typical high-plains states during the period 1934-1937 inclusive and 1942-1945 inclusive:

	1934-37	1942-45
Manhattan, Kan.	195 days	19 days
Lincoln, Nebr.	102 days	8 days
Huron, S. D.	61 days	8 days

Hot days mean dry days, but there are some ways that the enterprising farmer can turn to prevent drastic damage to his crops by heat waves. He should keep in mind that moisture conservation is very important. Lessons taught by the soil conservation service are steps in the right direction.

Seldom is there a season but what there is at least a short period in which more moisture could be used to advantage. One Illinois expert states that even in his state water is the greatest single factor in determining crop yields.

Water serves as a partial brake on the effects of heat on crops. Crops of high vitality should be grown. Hybrid corn stands drought and heat much better than open pollinated. Sudan grass, sweet clover, sorghums and various other crops have high resistance to heat damage.

Plantings should be spread over as long a period as possible. Often heat waves and drought period are short. They may check the growth of early planted crops, or late planted ones, but seldom both.

Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Meet

The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Ohio held its 31st annual convention Feb. 25-26 at the Secor Hotel, Toledo. Over 700 managers, directors and allied interests were in attendance.

PRES. O. J. JEFFERY, Paulding, called the first session to order Monday morning.

Invocation was pronounced by L. R. Forsyth, Rawson.

PAUL ATKINSON, pres. Toledo Board of Trade, extended a cordial welcome to the delegates and A. C. Patzer, Grove City, responded.

PRESIDENT JEFFERY'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

This is the first convention we have held since 1944 and we consider it a victory celebration of winning World War II and it is with gratitude to Almighty God, our Armed Forces and our Allies that permit us again to congregate here in Toledo to discuss plans and policies affecting our industries.

During the last two years since we met in regular session, our State Ass'n has been exceedingly busy trying to meet the various problems and emergencies that have confronted the farmers and the country grain elevators.

We have spearheaded the movement raising funds and in presenting a united front in defense of any unfair trade practices and any unfair demands which we thought were being made upon the farmers and the country grain dealers. This policy we will continue to follow.

We have appeared in behalf of our members and friends in defense of what we thought were unjust and unfair regulations demanded by our federal agencies, relative to wages and hours.

The directives that have been issued from time to time by the Office of Price Administration have been so complicated and so confusing that the auditors themselves, of the enforcing division of the O.P.A. have not been able to correctly determine the interpretation of the orders. In every case that we have defended up to the present time they have not been willing to accept the report of their own auditors but have demanded the privilege of going over the books the second time to correct their own mistakes.

We do not want to give to you the impression that our State Association believes in violating any laws or directives that are issued by our national government or our state government, as the grain dealers have always conducted themselves in a law abiding manner, and we want to state now that we will not go to the defense of any firm who intentionally buys or sells through the Black Market, and who by subterfuge endeavors to steal his neighboring elevator's grain, but we do want to protect all our members and friends who are sincerely trying to conduct their own business in a legitimate and fair manner.

Our Association has represented your interests before congressional hearings and before interstate commerce commissions in trying to maintain fair trade practices, efficient services and fair charges for services rendered. In fact, your secretary was in Chicago the early part of this very month as a witness before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Our Association has been very active in assisting the Ohio State University in its program of research and educational features which are of vital interest to the successful production and marketing of the food produced on our Ohio farms. And we wish to thank Professor Wallace of Ohio State University for the years he has spent with us. We hope that when our elevators and members need our help that they will inform us of their needs, as you all know we have a promotional committee.

Our Association is now engaged in the defense of some of our members on failure of filling their contracts for soybeans booked at the ceiling price as of that date. We believe if the government had reduced the ceiling price the processor would not have dared to pay more for all of the beans that have been booked than the ceiling price on shipping date.

The past year our Association has received more new members than in any year since 1918 which in itself is a verdict of approval for the policies and practices our association has adopted; and to any one that is engaged in the country elevator business, or to any of its allied interests, we extend to you a cordial invitation to join our Association.

We hope you will all feel well repaid for the time and money spent in coming to our 1946 convention. We also hope that you will attend and enjoy our sessions and banquet and take home something that will make America great and your State and community a better place to live in because of this attendance.

B. A. WALLACE, Ohio State University, summarized his inspection of 30 farmers' elevators in the state, which showed a 10 per cent

increase in volume over the previous year. He advised modernizing and maintaining fast handling elevators but cautioned against overbuilding storage.

BRES. JEFFERY appointed a resolutions committee consisting of Harry Lee, Fostoria; Wiley Jackson, Colgate; and Oral Cole, Kenton.

Monday Afternoon Session

PRES. JEFFERY presided at the Monday afternoon session.

F. G. KETNER, Columbus, discussed the future of the farmers elevator movement and recommended the acquisition of 4 FM radio stations to cover the state.

C. M. FERGUSON, Columbus, secy., Ohio State Poultry Council, outlined the activities of the Council and reported the progress made on the Ohio Poultry Research Fund.

FOUNTAIN H. THOMPSON, U.S.D.A., discussed W.F.O. 9 and the new wheat order. He appraised prospective feed supplies and gave as the only solution to the shortage, the balancing of livestock and poultry numbers to the available feed supplies, and stated that the most drastic cuts would be in poultry. He introduced Freeman S. Kennedy and John S. Nagelson, two assistants from industry, who will work in the Ohio territory, who answered many specific questions regarding the orders.

FRAZIER REAMS, attorney, Toledo, in an address on legal difficulties of the grain trade with O.P.A., stated that of all the maximum price regulations written those covering food products were the poorest written—more complicated and with more amendments. He advised the dealers when pricing grain and feed to list the base price plus itemized extras rather than one gross price, and cautioned against being led into violation on hearsay that a competitor was indulging in some questionable practice.

JOHN FORSHEY, Toledo, secy. Grain and Grain Products Routing Ass'n, discussed the activities of this Ass'n in combating the proposed Specific Junction Point Routing asked by the railroads in the C.F.A. territory. He stated that the proposed plan will put many shippers in Central Freight Ass'n territory at a disadvantage to dealers at rate break points and to western shippers. "Under the plan it will be necessary for shippers in this territory to know what market will ultimately consume the grain, and will force many country elevators to pay a combination of two local rates to get inspection. It will force transit elevators to locate at rate break points."

Mr. Forshey announced a meeting of the Ass'n March 5 at Toledo and an I.C.C. hearing March 18 at Toledo and urged shippers who use more than one road to attend.

FRITZ FREDERICK, Marysville, pres. Ohio Grain Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, delivered an inspiring address urging a better understanding of the problems of others as a solution to present industrial and social unrest. His excellent address will be printed in a future issue.

Tuesday Morning Session

PRES. JEFFERY again presided at the Tuesday morning session.

ELTON KILE, Kileville, in his address, "Booking Soy Beans for Future Shipment," reviewed the marketing of beans under C.C.C. contracts. While holding a contract inviolable, and emphasizing the honor upon which the grain trade has been built, and with no appeal for leniency, he stated that marketing of beans on C.C.C. contracts and under government orders had created a condition of practices unlike in any other grain. Speaking for country elevators, he said: "If a processor establishes a loss, I owe and will pay, but we don't want elevators to pay damages on beans that were never raised or never processed."

DAVE ELDER, Price Specialist, O.P.A.,

Cleveland, highlighted order MPR 585 and answered specific questions put to him by the dealers.

HARRY LEE, Fostoria, reported on the activities of the Feed Industry Council and concluded that the only solution to feed shortages is liquidation of livestock and poultry to balance available feed supplies.

W. R. TALBERT, Toledo, explained federal and state social security taxes applicable to Ohio dealers.

J. W. CALLAND, Decatur, Ind., discussing "Soy Beans and Soil Fertility," gave the following conclusions:

1. The soybean is slightly on the soil depleting side, but takes definitely less out of the soil than the other grain crops.
2. On many typical soybean soils it has a beneficial effect upon the yields of other crops in the rotation, but is not to replace clover in the rotation.
3. When the soybean crop is properly handled:
 - (a) It lends itself much better to the prevention of erosion than other inter-tilled crops.
 - (b) Permits proper weed control.
4. Has a definite tilth improving effect on the soil, provides an excellent seed bed for small grains and surely cannot be classed as hard on the soil when compared with other grain crops.

WILEY JACKSON, Holgate, delivered an address on "Reconversion Hazards" and advised the dealers that they would never go broke taking a profit.

Business Session

PRES. JEFFERY presided at the business session Tuesday afternoon.

After a reading of the minutes the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

1. WHEREAS, We have victoriously concluded World War II and are now in the immediate post war period, facing the dangers of inflation and post war problems; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend elimination of Government war time controls as rapidly as possible, including the elimination of price ceilings on individual farm products as soon as production meets the demand.

2. WHEREAS, The Wage and Hour Act has been so difficult to interpret and is now up for revision. We endorse the Gwynn Bill H.B. 2788 and recommend that any revision in the Wage and Hour Act retain the area of production provision in connection with agriculture and grain establishments. Also a limitation of time on the period of liability on the employer.

3. WHEREAS, Unlimited production is now essential to our national welfare, and whereas strikes are seriously handicapping reconversion and curtailing production, and legislation is being proposed to remedy this situation;

THEREFORE, We recommend that only such legislation be enacted as will promote and encourage the continuance of our system of free enterprise.

4. WHEREAS, A successful and prosperous agriculture is very largely dependent on sound and healthy cooperative purchasing and marketing associations;

THEREFORE, We vigorously oppose any new legislation or change in present status that would seriously impair the efficiency of said associations through the taxing of patronage dividends at either state or national level.

5. WHEREAS, In as much as the Rail Roads in peace as well as war times have been taxed beyond their capacity to handle all of our transportation problems;

THEREFORE, Be it resolved that it will be a great benefit to our entire country if the St. Lawrence Waterway project be completed.

6. WHEREAS, The Ohio Farmers Grain and Supply Ass'n and The Ohio Farmers Grain Cooperative and The Ohio Grain and Feed Dealers Ass'n of Ohio have rendered valiant service to the elevators of Ohio and, through them, to the individual farmers of the State during the past year; Therefore, Be it

RESOLVED, That this convention, in order to express our appreciation of these services, do hereby pledge to them our undiminished loyalty and patronage.

Other resolutions thanked the speakers, the Toledo Produce Exchange, and all firms and representatives contributing to the success of the convention.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS resulted in the following: Pres. O. J. Jeffery, Paulding; 1st V.P. Virgil Kohring, Pemberville; 2nd V.P. A. C. Patzer, Grove City; Treas., Judge C. W. Palmer, Defiance; Secy., C. S. Latchaw, Defiance; Directors for 2 years: C. B. Krohn,

Ney; O. J. Weiker, Upper Sandusky; Wm. Bricker, Oak Harbor; Directors for 3 years: Stanley Salisbury, Perrysburg; Harry Huffman, Ada; Judge C. W. Palmer, Defiance.

Convention Notes

Registration was conducted by Mill Mutuals, Ohio Department, represented by J. W. Huntington, R. S. Castle, G. N. Arnold, H. R. Cagay, and W. J. Bentz.

Dave Elder, O.P.A. Price Specialist, conducted a clinic on the mezzanine thruout the convention to explain pricing problems of the delegates.

SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT Co. displayed a Steinlite moisture tester and miscellaneous supplies with R. P. Reid in charge.

The Drackett Co. had a most interesting exhibit of soy bean products, plastics and fibers with Ed Reekman and R. D. Wise to explain the many items on display.

SIDNEY GRAIN MACHINERY Co., represented by Carl Berger and Henry Miller, displayed elevator and feed machinery.

SWIFT & CO., represented by B. F. Beck, displayed Red Steer fertilizer and Vigoro.

NORMAN K. LONG displayed a model of a new electric automatic distributor.

THE ANNUAL BANQUET Monday evening at the Commodore Perry Hotel was enjoyed by the capacity crowd. After the sumptuous dinner, delegates and guests gathered at the Ballroom of Hotel Secor for an elaborate

floor show and dancing with buffet supper served thruout the evening as guests of the Toledo Produce Exchange and allied interests.

IN ATTENDANCE

Ohio dealers in attendance included:

Fred A. Abbott, Delta; Don Ahrens, Deshler; Harry M. Aust, Avery; A. A. Bame, Toledo; F. Marion Beard, Enon; Bill Boles, Upper Sandusky; E. E. Boles, Upper Sandusky; Marion Borough, Grand Rapids; C. F. Bostleman, Ansonia; Wm. Biedenbach, Kenton; Leo Bowers, Orville; C. G. Bradstock, Wellington; William Breidenbach, Kenton; F. S. Brickner, Bascom; W. S. Bricker, Oak Harbor; E. A. Brewer, Wapakoneta; E. J. Burkett, Kansas; H. C. Burner, Tontogany.

F. S. Callihan, Helena; Ivan Calame, Millersburg; G. H. Clady, Chatfield; H. E. Carpenter, Lexington; Glen H. Clark, Stryker; Wilbur Clemens, Defiance; Ray Chester, Hillsboro Orville; Cline, North Baltimore; H. P. Clouse, Milford Center; O. W. Cole, Kenton; Lavon Conkright, North Creek; Leo J. Cook, Monroe; J. M. Cummings, Grant; R. E. Croone, Osborn; J. H. Craig, West Liberty; J. C. Custerborder, Sr., Sidney; J. C. Custerborder, Jr., Sidney; Roy Darling, Genoa; C. E. Davis, Bryan; Lawrence Decker, Defiance; Ferd Detjen, Wapakoneta; George S. Dresbach, Ashville; Ray Daugherty, Burbank; Fred W. Dierscheldt, Kenton; E. Digby, Bowling Green; Fred W. Duncan, Metamora.

William H. Egbert, Kettlersville; Al T. Eler, Nevada; B. F. Eldson, Beatty; Carl R. Essex, Payne; Robert B. Fangbener, Fremont; L. R. Forsyth, Rawson; O. B. Fleming, Swanton; E. R. Fought, Shelby; H. E. Frederick, Marysville.

C. B. George, McComb; H. H. Gerwin, Gibsonburg; John F. Gerken, Gerald; August Gerken, Hamler; Lee H. Gillespie, Arlington; Carl H. Giesler, Elmore; Don Glasgo, Jeromesville; C. M. Good, Bloomdale; C. M. Good, Jr., Bloom-

dale; Leon Gove, Toledo; Robert O. Grisjean, Mt. Vernon; H. Grover, Hicksville; W. G. Guscott, Olmsted Falls; Ernest Hahn, Elery; Waldo Hatcher, Liberty Center; Cleo Heesing, Grand Rapids; Karl Helburg, Okolona; E. H. Hedman, Jenera; Robert Hess, Massillon; Edgar M. Hieber, Lykens; C. H. Hiesel, Leipsic; Floyd E. Hiegel, Delphos; Burton R. Hoaglin, Scott; A. N. Hockstetter, Findlay; C. M. Hockstetter, Fremont; D. O. Holliker, Whitehouse; Virgil Howe, Grelton; H. E. Huffman, Ada; Ed. Hulse, Alliance; Dewey G. Hunter, Dresden; Wm. Jackson, Holgate; M. H. Jeffery, Norwalk; Owen J. Jeffery, Paulding; S. D. Jeffery, Shilcock; Raymond Kaiser, Van Wert; W. H. Kemmer, Hamler; I. Kendall, Columbus Grove; Robert W. Keyes, Logan; Elton Kile, Kileville; Geo. H. Koehl, Tiffin; Virgil Kohring, Pemberville; A. L. Kolbe, Wauseon; A. J. Koppenhafer, Bowling Green; Charles B. Krohn, Bryan.

Maxwell Latham, Plain City; E. W. Laubis, Hepburn; T. M. Lathan, Lippincott; A. G. Law, Litchfield; Harry B. Lee, Fostoria; Elmer W. Loy, Dotkins; W. O. Loy, Dotkins; Hugh Lucas, Medina; M. W. McConnell, Coshocton; A. B. McDonald, Washington C. H.; H. E. Mansfield, Ohio City; F. J. Mauer, Fostoria; John T. Mayer, Valley City; O. A. Meyer, Fremont; Paul Meyer, Stanley; Paul Myer, Oak Harbor; W. J. Meyer, Fremont; Paul Miese, Pleasant Bend; Clarence Miller, Gibsonburg; Glen L. Miller, Defiance; Harold E. Miller, West Liberty; C. S. Mills, Gettysburg; Geo. H. Moorhead, Leipsic; R. C. Moorhead, Vanue; Ben Moosman, Waterville; V. E. Morton, Valley City; H. L. Motz, Brice; H. H. Myers, Edgerton; Ralph F. Neate, Mark Center.

Robt. Nafzyfer, Fayette; C. L. Okleaf, Republic; Boots O'Brien, Greenville; Elmer Ohlemacher, Kimball; Ray Overmyer, Elmore; A. C. Patzer, Grove City; George E. Perkins, Mon Clova; Carl R. Phelps, Conneaut; Edgar C. Pifer, Pandora; Geo. G. Polley, Bellevue; Merritt Potter, Green Springs; Clarence Racheter, McCutchenville; Harold Reall, West Salem; Harry W. Reitz, Sidney; Donald Reynolds, Lemoyne.

S. E. Salisbury, Perrysburg; Harry Schlefer, Bucyrus; Earl Schmucker, Fayette; Paul G.

A Leg for Controlling Dust

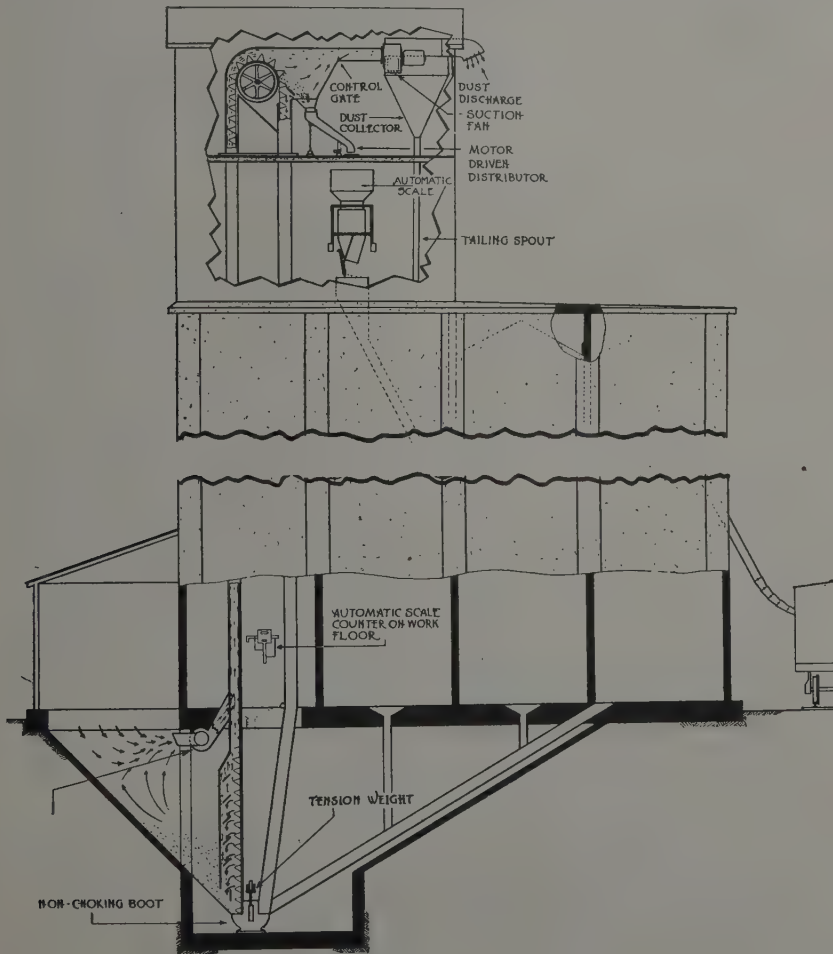
Every grain elevator worker will be delighted when designers and builders obtain complete control of dust so as to reduce the dust explosion hazard, clarify the atmosphere and make it easy to keep the plant clean and attractive to humans and repulsive to weevils and other grain infesting insects. Louis Delivuk has a new development in grain elevator leg construction which he claims will keep grain dust out of the leg and head house. As is clearly shown in the illustration given herewith, dust is removed by a suction fan from top of the receiving sink under driveway and delivered into the casing of the down leg. Dust is also drawn from the top of the head casing of leg and delivered to a large dust collector which drops the dust into a tailing spout.

The main object of the new elevator leg is to accelerate the speed of receiving grain from the farmers' trucks at country elevators and at the same time removing the dust and giving the grain a preliminary cleaning without any appreciable loss in weight. The tailings discharged from the dust-collector can be spouted into any bin designated for that purpose or may be spouted to the work-floor into a sack and returned to the farmer.

The elevator boot is so designed as to make it non-chokable. The entire unit is made dust-tight as nearly as possible to prevent the depositing of dust in the pit and the distributing story. The boot is provided with the usual take-ups but is also provided with an effective tension-weight which insures the proper functioning of the elevator cups.

It should be further noted that the unit is provided with a motor-driven grain distributor of new design which is self-contained, doing away with the cable-control. The remote-control switch, together with an electric light dial located on the work-floor, gives the operator an accurate indicator of the position of the distributor at all times.

It is claimed that it will elevate grain faster than trucks can be dumped, it will remove dust effectively, it will clean grain without appreciable loss, it will return the tailings to the farmer, the new motor-driven distributor will save time and prevent mixing of grains. It can be installed in any elevator.



Louis Delivuk's Elevator Leg Designed to Control Dust

Schneider, Lindsey; W. F. Schnitker, Luckey; M. C. Schultz, Urbana; Walter C. Seaman, Cleveland; W. B. Shaw, Cygnet; R. E. Slusser, Bellevue; R. A. Smetzer, Castalia; G. H. Smith, Sugar Ridge; Clyde H. Snyder, Dale; J. A. Snyder, Medina; H. G. Sprague, Arlington; E. W. W. Steiner, Ridgerton; F. D. Steiner, Ridgerton; W. C. Stimmel, Rudolph; R. A. Stith, Rising Sun; Ralph H. Stoltz, Monroeville; Walter E. Swartz, Bettsville; Cletus Swary, New Bavaria; T. M. Stutts, Dalton.

Louis Talciet, Oxford; L. W. Thompson, W. Mansfield; Jay Thatcher, Jewell; Clyde L.

Thomas, Chillicothe; W. D. Thompson, Cambridge; R. E. Troup, Pleasantville; E. L. Underwood, Weston; M. R. Underwood, Dover; Howard Vandersail, North Baltimore; J. A. Vore, Cairo; F. C. Waltz, Edon; Leon A. Ward, Findlay; Grant Watkins, Bellfontaine; Kenneth P. Weber, Ney; L. W. Weinbau, Collins; Alfred Weishelmer, So. Charleston; C. O. Wise, Bellevue; Gilson W. Witty, Mt. Gilead; Charles H. Woodruff, Bellevue; H. R. Wooley, Pickerington; Ellis C. Wyse, Archbold; W. C. Youmans, Plain City; A. J. Young, Edon; Gerald Young, Elmira; K. W. Zorn, Kipton.

Minnesota Farmers Convention Breaks All Records

Representatives of farmers elevators of the Northwest principally from Minnesota fatheted at Minneapolis Feb. 19, 20, 21 for the 39th annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota. Total registration ran close to 2000.

PRES. OSCAR A. OLSON, Truman, called the first session to order in the Ballroom of Hotel Nicollet Tuesday morning and after extending a cordial welcome and expressing gratification on the excellent attendance turned the meeting over to Fred Steinhauer, Mountain Lake, who presided at the session.

JOHN BENHAM, agri. supt., American Seed Trade Ass'n, Chicago, delivered an address on the job of good seed in soil fertility, stressing the advantages of planting quality seed.

JOHN EVANS, Montevideo, discussed the seed corn outlook for 1946. He stated that there is a severe shortage of good seed suitable for the northwest territory. He stated that seed corn quality varies greatly and some farmers would be forced to plant inferior seed. He advised that those farmers hold off planting until the ground is warm and to plant four seeds to the hill for best results.

GEORGE SMITH, Minneapolis, reviewed the feed situation and told of the activities of the various agencies to obtain an equitable distribution of protein.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

WALTER GREEN, Lakefield, presided at the Tuesday afternoon session.

FRANK HIGGINS, Minneapolis, extended the delegates a hearty welcome on behalf of the Commission Merchants Ass'n, and announced a cocktail buffet supper to be given by his association.

GEORGE W. ROWHER, Paulina, conducted a round table discussion on grain driers. Corn drying experiences and results were reported by George Rowher, A. L. Wise, Kiester; K. M. Johnson, Elmore; Bruce Eggar, Sanborn; K. G. Rasmussen, Jackson; S. J. Kelly, Darwin; and W. Schulte, Darfur. All reports reflected satisfactory operation with emphasis on shrinkage as the biggest cost item in drying and with caution to clean the meal out of dried corn before storing.

HON. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, mayor of Minneapolis, extended a cordial welcome, and emphasized the dependence of profitable industry on farm prosperity.

JOHN H. PARKER, Sec'y Midwest Barley Improvement Ass'n, Milwaukee, summarized barley varieties and urged the growing of good malting barley as a profitable grain crop. He urged the use of certified seed and cautioned the dealers about Spartan as a poor malting quality.

HON. HENRIK SHIPSTEAD, U. S. Senator from Minnesota, delivered an address on legislation affecting the grain trade. He said that rye prices are "being rigged" under the O.P.A. setup in such fashion that the American farmer will lose 75 cents a bushel for every bushel he sells after next June.

"The office of price administration has announced it will impose a ceiling on rye June 1. This will roll back the price to the farmer 75 cents a bushel or more from present prices.

"The world market is now over \$2 a bushel. But the O.P.A. price in Minneapolis will be \$1.37, in Chicago \$1.42. Argentina and Canada will not be affected."

As a result, he said, the Canadian can pay us the 9-cent import duty for rye and resell in the world market at a profit of 65 cents a bushel.

Discussing United States loans, the senator said we have loaned too much money to other countries already. He also said we are sending too much of our badly needed material.

"We need price controls to prevent runaway prices," he said. "But the business has been so badly mishandled as to be pathetic. The ceiling prices in so many instances bear no relation to economic conditions."

Shipstead was especially disturbed about the butter-cream price situation in Minnesota which he said threatens to destroy one of the state's greatest industries.

"O.P.A. has a ceiling on butter but none on cream to make butter," he said. "So the cream at high prices goes to the eastern black market—and Minnesota's creameries face ruin for want of productive material."

Managers Breakfast

G. H. HOMME, Kirkhoven, presided at the managers' breakfast Wednesday morning at the Andrew's Hotel. More than 100 managers attended and enjoyed the bacon and eggs.

PROF. W. E. MORRIS, University Farm, discussed cattle and cattle feeding and told of some tests on cattle feeding at the University.

PAUL H. CHRISTIANSON, Minneapolis, discussed the quality of the present corn crop.

Tax Debate

One of the high lights of the convention was the debate Wednesday morning on "Taxing Co-operatives." A crowd of nearly 2000 filled every corner of the Ballroom. Herman F. Skyberg, East Grand Forks, presided.

BEN McCABE, Minneapolis, pres., N.T.E.A., charged that the nation's tax paying small business men are being driven into bankruptcy and extinction by unfair competition and tax-free expansion. "The nation's farmers will themselves face eventual liquidation at the hands of labor owned city consumer co-operatives unless this situation is soon corrected," he said.

R. WAYNE NEWTON, Chicago, mgr. National Ass'n of Co-operatives, expressed the opinion that present tax laws are equitable, and cited sections of the present income tax law. He contended that taxes should be collected at the point where the income is actually realized. No decision was rendered.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

H. A. FREDERICKSON, Windom, presided at the Wednesday afternoon session.

C. H. CONAWAY, Fargo, sec'y North Dakota Farmer's Grain Dealers Ass'n, discussed the distribution of box cars at stations when elevators are blocked. He reviewed various rulings on car distribution and expressed the belief that I.C.C. rule 244, allotting cars equally to elevators rather than by volume, worked in favor of line companies and Farmers Union. He stated that the faster marketing of grain

because of the combine and improved machinery, put a greater burden on the railroads and that farmers must co-operate by providing bin storage on the farm and give some consideration to the problem of transportation.

N. J. HOLMBERG, St. Paul, chairman Railroad and Warehouse Commission, reviewed the development of agriculture in the Northwest and the history of the Warehouse Commission, organized in 1870.

SAMUEL D. JACKSON, Governor of the Associated Commodity Exchanges, in an address "Free Commodity Markets in Our Post War Economy," described the vital role free markets must play in achieving the objectives of our post war agricultural policies. Mr. Jackson's address will be printed in a later issue.

The Cocktail Supper

The Minneapolis Commission Merchants Ass'n was host Wednesday evening at an elaborate buffet cocktail supper. A bar was installed across one end of the ballroom and the buffet with an endless variety of food extended the length of the room. Tables were provided thruout the mezzanine floor. After the sumptuous repast, music was provided and dancing lasted far into the night.

Business Session

PRES. OLSON presided at the business session in the East Room Thursday morning.

SECY. A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, explained the Farmers Elevator Defense Fund and its contribution to the defense of the Barnesville Elevator, sued under the wages and hours regulations.

The resolutions committee introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted

WHEREAS, it is neither desirable nor possible that all AMERICAN business will be done cooperatively; but, on the contrary, those businesses which serve their customers most efficiently on a nonprofit cooperative basis should do so, and those businesses which serve their customers most efficiently for a profit should continue on that basis; and

WHEREAS, it is in the public interest that all forms of business organizations—nonprofit cooperatives, corporations for profit, partnerships, and individual proprietors, work together for the general welfare, and shun with a common resolve the siren call of paid promoters who subtly inject into our business community the subversive, disruptive, and misleading insinuation that any kind of business—merely because of its form of organization—evades payment of taxes or any other responsibility of good citizenship; Now, Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that it is the judgment of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n. of Minnesota that income taxes presently are, and properly should be, payable by the recipient and owners of income and not by taxation of mere conduits of income to others; this association condemns evasion of income taxes or any other kind of taxes lawfully owing by any business organization or person, and this association deplores the false propaganda that nonprofit cooperatives evade income taxes simply because they have no corporate income; that it is a responsibility of members of this association to arouse their members and patrons to combat organized efforts to impose discriminatory tax burdens on cooperatives under the guise of taxing patronage refunds as corporate income; and finally, this association urges that Section 104(2) of the Internal Revenue Code be retained, and that the present right of any corporation to exclude from its gross income sums refunded to its patrons be preserved.

COOPERATIVE ASS'NS

BE IT RESOLVED, that the officers of the Farmers Elevator Association exert every effort to inform its members regarding the true purpose and nature of operations of true cooperative associations.

RETAIN FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

WHEREAS, Country grain elevators, of which there are some 14,000 in the United States, often times serve as the only available storage facilities for grain farmers and are kept open for business during long hours so as to accommodate their operations to the long hours kept on the farm, and

WHEREAS, Country elevators employ an average of about three men and heretofore been exempt from the Wage and Hour provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 under

(Continued on page 151)

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Ft. Smith, Ark.—Fred O. Baker, discharged from the naval air corps in December, has opened the Baker Feed Co., a retail feed and fertilizer store, at South Eighth and Carnell Sts., having purchased the Cardin Feed Company from the estate of the late A. M. Cardin. He is constructing a concrete block warehouse on the site.—E. W. F.

CALIFORNIA

Santa Rosa, Cal.—R-Way Feed Mill has completed its building and is ready for operation.

Oakland, Cal.—Roy Hunt, 62, who has been associated with Globe Mills since 1915, died recently after a prolonged illness.

Monrovia, Cal.—Monrovia Feed & Fuel Co. has been sold by the Taylor Milling Corp. to J. P. Loubet of Chino, who conducts a large trucking and hay business in that district. Wm. C. Talbott, who has been manager of the company here for many years, will continue in that capacity under the new ownership.

San Francisco, Cal.—Winslow W. Hall, recently discharged from the navy as a lieutenant, has become associated with A. H. Ascherman here, and will handle the distribution of alfalfa meal for the firm. Before his service in the navy he was with the commercial feed department of the Sperry Division of General Mills, Inc.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Ralston Purina Co., with headquarters at St. Louis, Mo., has completed the deal with the Taylor Milling Corp., whereby the Ralston company acquires ownership of the Taylor Milling Corp. and its many business operations in California including feed manufacturing plants here and at Oakland, Stockton and Visalia.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Canada's temporary grain storage bins constructed to take care of huge surpluses under wartime emergency, are rapidly disappearing. The agreement called for the demolition of the annexes by July 31 following the initial Dec. 31 that the supply of Canadian wheat in all positions dropped below 350,000,000 bus. The country elevator temporary annex capacity reached a peak of 103,211,550 bus. on Dec. 1, 1941, while terminal temporary annex capacity at the Lakehead hit a peak of 53,786,000 bus. Dec. 1, 1942. The latter will disappear under the agreement signed at the time the structures were built.

Halifax, N. S.—January and February were capacity months at the St. John, N. B., and Halifax grain elevators. From Halifax about 1,750,000 bus. were loaded on steamers for Europe. Used in transportation of the 1,750,000 bus. were 11 steamers. Five of them were aircraft carriers of the British navy which had been pressed into the special service exclusively as grain carriers. The January shipments out of Halifax totalled one of the largest volumes for any month during the past decade. Because of the grain-moving congestion at Halifax and St. John, decision was made to ship about 2,000,000 bus. of grain during February from the port of Vancouver, B. C., despite the very long sea route from British Columbia to France.—W. McN.

Winnipeg, Man.—F. L. M. Arnold has been named vice-pres. and manager of the Norris Grain Co., Ltd. James Norris of Chicago, Ill., was named pres., and Geo. S. Mathieson of Winnipeg, treas. Both of these offices had been held by the late C. C. Fields.

Port Colborne, Ont.—Frederick W. Brisbin, 66, died Feb. 8 after an illness of two weeks. Mr. Brisbin was superintendent of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., and had been in the employ of the mill since 1909, working in Almonte, Kenora and Port Colborne.—G. E. T.

Amherst, N. S.—A heavy clinker, wrapped in cloth, was used by thieves in smashing a front glass window of the McLaughlin Milling Co. plant, in an early morning robbery. The loot consisted of a typewriter and some of the stock. A money drawer was broken open but no cash had been left in it. A number of burglaries have been reported at feed and flour milling plants this winter.—W. McN.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian Wheat Board announced: "As Agriculture Supplies Board has agreed to release of a further limited quantity of oats for export Canadian Wheat Board wishes to inform trade that applications will be considered up to a total of 15,000 long tons oats, grades No. 1 feed or better, for shipment to United Kingdom provided sale is made to Imported Cereals Division, British Ministry of Foods, shipment to be made from St. Lawrence ports on or after opening of navigation. Equalization fee payable will be the current equalization fee in effect at time of making application."

COLORADO

Fort Collins, Colo.—An intensive training course giving instruction in grains, grading, identification, merit of different varieties and what kinds do better in certain sections; nutrition—covering the ingredients and elements that go into making good feeds and how to feed poultry, hogs, sheep, dairy and range cattle, etc., will open here March 4 at the Colorado Agricultural & Mechanical Arts College. It is sponsored by the Colorado Grain, Milling & Feed Dealers Ass'n in co-operation with the Colorado A. & M. College. The fee is to be held under \$35 for the tuition and laboratory fees. Tentative courses and time required include Milling and Elevator Operation short course, 7.5 days; grain grading and commercial fertilizers included under the course; Mill Maintenance, 1 day; Business Administration and Accounting, 2 days; included; records, prices, financing, business and consumers credit risks and insurance, factors affecting profits; management methods; state laws relating to feeds, insecticide, fertilizers; nutrition and feeding, 5 days; nutrition conference, 2 days. G.I.'s interested are urged to write Lloyd Case, sec'y Colorado Grain, Milling and Feed Dealers, Box 6, Fort Collins, or the college, announcing their intentions.

ILLINOIS

Ipave, Ill.—C. O. Snedeker will build a soybean mill here.—E. C. L.

Ashland, Ill.—The Farmers Elevator was damaged slightly by fire Feb. 15.

Campus, Ill.—The B. E. Hamilton Elvtr. Co. has repaired and enlarged its elevator.

Vermont, Ill.—Bader & Co. are building a warehouse for feed storage.—E. C. L.

Table Grove, Ill.—Wm. Croak is new manager of the Farmers Elevator.—E. C. L.

Salem, Ill.—Albert Powell, formerly of Farina, is new manager of the Midwest Feed & Hatchery Co.

Woodhull, Ill.—Woodhull Grain Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting declared a 50 per cent dividend for stockholders.

Browns, Ill.—Lewis Hering is new owner of the former L. E. Meyer & Son elevator, operating now as Hering's Elevator.

Dongola, Ill.—Arne Keller of the Keller Mill announced major improvements in the power plant are being planned.—H. H. H.

Villa Ridge, Ill.—The Hernely Mill has discontinued grinding and is confining all efforts to retail and wholesale feed business.—H. H. H.

Nekoma, Ill.—Carl Severin of Altona will begin his duties as manager of the Farmers Elevator March 1. He succeeds the late Clyde Miller.

Fruit (Madison p.o.), Ill.—J. A. Fruit, 84, formerly owner and operator of the J. A. Fruit Elevator, razed in recent years, died after a short illness.—H. H. H.

Arlington Heights, Ill.—The Arlington Elvtr. & Coal Co. is building a 66x24 ft. building adjacent to the coal bins and material yards, to be used as an office building.

Fillmore, Ill.—The Tobberman Feed Co. recently added 25x60 ft. circular concrete bin of 21,600 bus. capacity, to its storage facilities. It was built by J. E. Reeser & Son.

Elliott, Ill.—The Elliott Grain & Feed Co. has been sold by Clarence Barrow and F. E. Baxter, owners, to the Quaker Oats Co. The manager, Donald Roe, and elevator man, Chas. Miller, will continue with the new owner.

Meriden, Ill.—Charles Partridge recently resigned as manager of the Farmers Elevator and J. A. Klinefelter of Mendota has succeeded him. The Meriden Farmers Elvtr. Co. at its recent annual meeting changed to the co-operative plan of operation.

Atwood, Ill.—We have a new concrete bin, 25x60 ft. with 19,440 bus. capacity, putting us in a better position to handle farmer-members' grain as they wish to deliver it, as we now have a total of three such bins, filled by conveyor from our elevator head and emptied by conveyor to elevator boot. J. E. Reeser & Son were the builders.—Atwood Grain & Supply Co.

Havana, Ill.—The Havana River Grain Co. has been organized. Howard Stone, Mason City, was elected pres. Incorporators: Howard Stone; E. L. Larson, Havana; Leo Walter, Prairie City; Alex Howe, Havana; W. Irving Brown, Oakford; Clarence Fulk, Littleton; J. T. Armstrong, Chandlerville; Franklin Sparks, Lincoln; Rudolph Hackman, Havana.—E. C. L.

Springfield, Ill.—A report of the Illinois Farm Acreage Census for 1944, arranged by counties and reporting on some 30 agricultural commodities, based on reports made by township or precinct assessors as gathered by them from farm operators in 1945, has been issued by the Illinois Co-operative Crop Reporting Service. It is a detailed, comprehensive chart reporting number of farms and utilization of all land.

BE AN OPTIMIST

HIS IS a mighty day and generation-greatest period in human history. But many changes-social and economic-are in the offing - watch the current of events - keep an even keel-don't worry - be an optimist. Why?-you'll feel better-be better-so will your neighbor. Proud of America?-Yes!-the most dynamic nation of the ages-leads the world in civic attainment-in science and invention. And now she's on the way to the economic and civic unity of nations. Our pace of progress is beyond the dreamer's dream. And we've everything with which to carry on. So - let's be optimistic.

LOWELL HOIT & CO.

Peoria, Ill.—Those persons planning to attend the annual convention of Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n to be held here May 2 and 3, at the Pere Marquette Hotel, are urged to make their hotel reservations now as hotel accommodations are hard to get. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y, advises members who are unsuccessful in getting reservations at the Pere Marquette to try The Jefferson, The Mayor or The Niagara Hotels.

Henry, Ill.—Work on new additions and improvements at the Terminal Grain Co.'s elevator property here will begin about April 1, Carl Pratt, manager of the company's Lacon branch, stated. A brick office will be erected to the north of the present office and extending partly over Water St., which parallels the C. & A. railroad track. The section of Water St. between Seventh and Eighth was ordered vacated by city council to make it available for use by the Terminal Grain Co. A 40-ft. platform scale will be installed.

Cramer, Ill.—Lloyd A. Capron and C. B. Kornmeyer, doing business as Capron & Kornmeyer Grain Co., were named defendants in a \$25,000 damage suit for injuries filed in circuit court by Frank Brown, a farmer near here. The complainant alleged that he suffered a broken pelvis and fractured hip Jan. 2, 1945, when he was delivering a load of grain to the defendants' elevator, as a result of which accident he has been left with his left leg shorter than his right. Brown claims he drove his load of grain on an unloading platform where a hoisting device was located to elevate the front wheels in dumping grain into the pit. Because of ice and snow which prevented him from seeing whether both front wheels were in proper position, he alleges the wagon was so situated that when the hoist operated only the right front wheel was raised and his team of horses took fright, causing him to be thrown to the ground.

Belmont, Ill.—Lincoln E. Meyer has sold the elevator he operated here under the name L. E. Meyer & Sons, to Major Bailey. Mr. Bailey will continue to operate the mill.—W. B. C.

CHICAGO NOTES

The directors of the Board of Trade re-elected Milton T. Sonntag of Plainfield, Ill., and Stephen W. Wilder of Cedar Rapids, Ia., as non-member directors of the Exchange.

Stuart S. Nordwall, with Arcady Farms Milling Co., and Robert J. Brennan, a partner in the grain commission firm of John E. Brennan & Co., both of Chicago, have been admitted to membership in the Exchange.

A talk and moving pictures about the Federal Bureau of Investigation, "On Guard" depicting war-time activities, highlighted the dinner meeting of the Chicago Feed Club at the Morrison Hotel Feb. 15. Joe Nellis, pres., presided. The next dinner meeting will be held March 15.

Initial margins on futures transactions in wheat, barley, corn and oats will be 10c per bushel; 25c per bu. on soybeans and 35c per bu. on rye. Such margins must be maintained on the following bases: Oats, 8c per bu.; wheat, barley and corn, 10c per bu.; soybeans, 16c and rye, 25c per bu. Order made effective Feb. 20 by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade.

INDIANA

Frankfort, Ind.—The Endres Grain & Feed Co. recently installed new feed grinding and mixing equipment.

Monon, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. has purchased the former J. G. Brown farm on the north edge of town.

Romney, Ind.—W. R. Owens has purchased the partnership interest of J. E. Derbyshire in the Romney Grain Co. and now is sole owner.—F. K. S.

Roby, Ind.—Corn valued at \$25,000 was destroyed by a fire which broke out in the corn drying section of the American Maize Co.'s main processing plant Feb. 23.

Spencer, Ind.—Franklin Henson has bot the Indiana State Feed & Hatcheries Store from Merle Theising and Harry Marquis and is operating it as the West End Feed Store.

Boston, Ind.—E. J. Kruckeberg, owner and manager of the Boston Grain Co., is also operating the Farmers Supply Co. which he purchased in June, 1945, taking possession July 1, 1945.

West Lebanon, Ind.—Wm. P. Byers and son, Laurel, farmers near here, have purchased the West Lebanon Feed Co., formerly the Hiram Jones Elevator. Laurel is in charge of the business, taking over Feb. 1.

Barnard, (Roachdale R.F.D.), Ind.—Lee A. Lucas of North Salem has purchased the Newton Busenbark elevator which he has operated under lease during the past year. It will operate as the Barnard Grain Co.—F. K. S.

Deedsville, Ind.—The Deedsville Feed & Supply Co., Inc., has been incorporated to deal in all kinds of feed and grain products. Capitalization is 1,000 shares of stock w.p.v. Incorporators are Carl E. Coon, Noble E. Truex and Garland Smith.

Atwood, Ind.—The Etna Lumber & Elvtr. Co. elevator was destroyed by fire Feb. 8, together with 150 tons of feed, 1,000 bus. of wheat, 5,000 bus. of soybeans, 2,000 bus. of oats and 1,000 bus. of corn. The loss was estimated at \$65,000 by the owners, who plan to rebuild.

Rochester, Ind.—The Erie Elevator has been purchased by the Fulton County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n from Fred Leiter and his sister, Miss Della Leiter, James Newcomb, manager of the local co-op, announced. Possession will be given March 1. The elevator has been operated by the Leiter family since 1878 when it was purchased from James Elliott by the late Wm. Leiter, father of Fred and Della.

Upland, Ind.—Kenneth M. Snyder has sold his elevator to LaMoine Detamore. It will continue to operate as the Upland Grain Co.—F. K. S.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Dealers in Hard Red Spring wheat seed will be pleased to learn that a new variety, a composite developed from four pure-line single plant selections of Pilot, has been named Pilot 13 without getting a Certificate of Permission from Bert A. Boyd, long the Guardian of the bad luck omen.

Marion, Ind.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana will hold its annual convention here March 4 at the Spencer Hotel. This is a group of northern half of Indiana thru the corn belt that meets annually to discuss their problems and get acquainted with their neighbors.—W. L. Woodfield, sec'y.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The following new members have been enrolled in the Indiana Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n: Central States Sales, Knox; Goshen Consumers Coal & Supply, Inc., Goshen; Jamestown Grain Co., Jamestown, Ind.; Corn Products Refining Co., Chicago, Ill.; Tennessee Corp., Cincinnati, O.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Lafontaine, Ind.—Funeral services for J. F. C. Martin, 82, took place February 22, and burial was in a Wabash, Ind., cemetery. Mr. Martin was the founder of the Lafontaine elevator now operated by his son, A. B. Martin. He also owned elevators at Treaty and Fox Station. He and Mrs. Martin, who survives, observed their sixty-third wedding anniversary last fall.—W. B. C.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—E. R. McDonald, 69, production manager for the Home Mill & Grain Co., was fatally injured when struck by an automobile while crossing a street Feb. 1. He died a few hours after being taken to an Evansville, Ind., hospital. Mr. McDonald was widely known in milling circles. During World War I he was head of the milling division of the Canadian Food Board. He had been associated with the Home Mill & Grain Co. for two and one half years.

Boonville, Ind.—The Boonville Mills have been sold to the Tri-County Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n, Walter Rauth, Farm Bureau general manager, announced. The plant manufactures a line of commercial feed for livestock, and is one of the largest in this area. There are 15 grain storage tanks of 85,000 bus. total capacity. The firm was incorporated Apr. 30, 1906, as Boonville Milling Co., later in 1936 the name was changed to Boonville Mills. Chas. L. Hart is pres., and Otto C. G. Roller is manager and sec'y-treasurer.—W. B. C.

Noblesville, Ind.—The Model Mills has been sold by Acme-Evans Co. of Indianapolis to the Doughnut Corp. of America with head offices in Baltimore and New York. The large grain tanks and the elevator property operated as the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and managed by Kelly Hall, owned by the Indianapolis company, were not included in the transaction. The new owners will convert the property into a mixing plant and in the course of time make flour. The mill was built in the nineties by the late D. W. Marmon, member of Nurdyke & Marmon Co., of Indianapolis and was sold to Acme-Evans Co. following the death of the widow of Mr. Marmon. It has been idle for some time.

IOWA

Buffalo Center, Ia.—Roy Johnson of Lake Mills has purchased the Grotewold mill and has taken possession.

Shambaugh, Ia.—Edward Hill, 66, for many years formerly in the milling business here, died in Wymore, Neb., recently.

Lansing, Ia.—D. J. Kelley has sold his produce and feed business to Leon Hosch, a World War II veteran, who took over Feb. 11.

Hancock, Ia.—Harold I. Priest and Harold F. Jacobson of Pottawattamie County have purchased the Community Elevator, Inc., elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—We are moving the Home Office of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa from Fort Dodge to 1101 Walnut, Des Moines.—Don E. Edison, sec'y.

Ft. Madison, Ia.—Robt. Westfall and Edw. Walkin are planning to start an alfalfa dehydrating plant at Ballard's Crossing, west of town near the C. B. & Q. tracks.

Ringsted, Ia.—The Co-op. Grain & Products Co. recently installed a new corn drier. The new equipment has been working to capacity on 24 hr. per day schedule.

DeSoto, Ia.—J. L. Riley has sold his elevator to Gordon Coffin, farmer near here, possession to be given March 15. Mr. Riley has operated the elevator nearly 14 years.

Charles City, Ia.—Clyde King has purchased the interest of his partner, Mark Eischeid of New Hampton, in the elevator here which will now be known as the King elevator.

Walnut, Ia.—S. M. Croghan has purchased a half interest in the feed business of the Farmers Supply Co. and entered into partnership with Ray Peters. They have installed a large feed mill and mixer.

Le Mars, Ia.—Earley Hall has returned to the Plymouth Cereal Mill where he was employed prior to entering service in the navy, and will have charge of the buying and selling of feeds and grains.

Des Moines, Ia.—Robt. W. Bennison, recently honorably discharged after serving as a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, has been employed as nutritionist with Sargent & Co., taking over his new duties March 1.

Stanley, Ia.—Glen W. Kaufman, new owner of the Stanley elevator, was host to farmers of the vicinity at a get-acquainted dinner recently. Mr. Kaufman said he plans to add new elevator equipment and to handle a stock of hardware.

Eagle Grove, Ia.—Potgeter Grain Co. of Eagle Grove, Ellsworth, Wellsburg and Steamboat Rock, Ia., is building enlargements. It is installing oat hullers in Ellsworth and Steamboat Rock and added feed mixing facilities at all four stations.

Marble Rock, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. reported sales for the past year totaled \$379,961.69 with a net profit of \$14,587.34, the most profitable year in the company's history. H. J. Doughan has been manager the past two years.

Clarence, Ia.—The Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently completed a 25,000-bu. elevator and feed grinding plant and warehouse. An attrition mill, 1-ton feed mixer, electric overhead truck lift and direct connected head drive were installed. Younglove Const. Co. had the contract.

Westview Station (Pocahontas p. o.), Ia.—The West View Grain Co.'s 200,000-bu. elevator burned recently with 150,000 bus. of corn and soybeans with an estimated loss of \$150,000. Several thousand bushels of the grain were salvaged. Insurance covered the loss.—A. G. T.

Waukegan, Ia.—Safe crackers broke into the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s office Feb. 17 and fled with \$1,742 in cash. Geo. Kramer, elevator manager, reported to police. Mr. Kramer discovered the theft Feb. 18 morning. He stated everything was in order when he visited the office Sunday, Feb. 17, between 10 and 11 a.m.—A. G. T.

Hudson, Ia.—Geo. M. Strayer, editor of Soybean Digest and sec'y of the American Soybean Ass'n, who for two years was in the armed forces, has returned to his editorial duties and his secretarial services with the association. Technical Sergeant Strayer performed public relations work for the Kansas Recruiting District of the Army, with headquarters in Kansas City. He was given a military leave of absence from his office as sec'y of the American Soybean Ass'n and his wife, Jeanne M. Strayer, was named sec'y to carry on his work while he was in the army.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Russell Allen, 41, buried for approximately 10 minutes in an avalanche of grain at a local elevator recently, was rescued alive and is recovering at a local hospital. He had been helping to unload a car of wheat.—O. E. J.

Spencer, Ia.—The recent fire in the feed mixing plant of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator did not halt the elevator business. O. D. Torbert, manager, stated the elevator is mixing feeds and is in business otherwise on the same scale as before the fire.

Zaneto (Dike p. o.), Ia.—The Piper Grain & Lbr. Co. had a lumber shed without a board in its recently, the first time in its history Reinbeck Courier reported. Prospects for any lumber to replenish the stock are decidedly indefinite, he said.—O. E. J.

Macedonia, Ia.—The Macedonia Grain & Lumber Co. has been purchased by A. F. Phillips of Henderson. The present corporation will be dissolved but the business will be continued by the new owner under the same name, with Mr. Phillips as manager. George Stephens retired as manager after 23 years of service. He and Mrs. Stephens will continue to reside here.

Morrison, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Morrison at a stockholders' meeting March 8 will vote on the proposed reorganization plan under which the old stock will be paid off and retired and new stock at \$25 a share will be issued, both common and preferred stock. H. R. Stock will retire as manager and with his wife will move to Clear Lake. Roland Baumann of Wooden, Ia., will succeed him.—O. E. J.

Dysart, Ia.—The Evergreen Hatchery has purchased the W. G. Whitney Elevator. R. A. Kullmer, proprietor and manager of the hatchery, stated the transaction was made primarily to provide a sufficient amount of good grain and an increased quota of protein feeds to be used in the manufacture of Evergreen Feeds. He will continue selling Purina and Wayne Feeds. Possession of the property is effective March 1, and the same regular employees will be retained. Evergreen Hatcheries are located here, at LaPorte City and Belle Plaine.

Belmond, Ia.—Change of the name of the Vegetable Oil & Protein Division of General Mills to Chemical Division, is announced by Harry A. Bullis, company president, as more descriptive of the company's expanding activities in the organic chemical field. These activities, under the direction of Whitney H. Eastman, president of the Chemical Division, include a soybean processing plant and construction of three technical soybean oil refining units here, a polyamid resin plant at Minneapolis, and research projects on soybean protein and fatty acids being conducted at Minneapolis. The enlarged responsibilities of the Chemical Division, together with the company's special Commodities Division, gives General Mills, Inc., two operating divisions active in technical fields. The new one and one half million bushel elevator at the local soybean processing plant has recently been completed.

Ringsted, Ia.—Einer Christensen, manager of the Co-op. Grain & Products Co., was host to seven neighboring elevator managers at a dinner served at the Oscar Christensen Cafe recently, followed by a business meeting at the elevator. The following towns were represented: Burt, West Bend, Fenton, Aryshire, Lone Rock, Whitmore and Halfa.

Ft. Madison, Ia.—John H. Kroll has sold the Kroll Milling Co. to Frank D. Potts and Harold Horn, who will take possession of the business March 1, conducting it under the name of the Pen City Feed & Supply Co. Potts formerly managed the Ochsner Chevrolet Co. here, but more recently has been farming. Mr. Horn has been employed by the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Co. Mr. Kroll and Ed L. Lesch, as partners, started the business 24 years ago. Since the death of Mr. Lesch in 1944, he has conducted the business alone.

Estherville, Ia.—The Golden Sun Milling Co. is launching a \$30,000 expansion program that will include construction of a complete manufacturing unit with a 10-ft. basement to house the grinding machinery, the boots of elevator legs and other equipment. The new unit is being built up thru the structure of the old mill and will necessitate the complete remodeling of the roof structure of the plant, increasing storage capacity. The new structure will be 20x20 ft., 70 ft. high from basement to top of dust collector. Horizontal mixing equipment with an autogyro whip sifter and a 75-h.p. horsepower feed grinding unit will be installed. Construction includes three complete elevator legs and hopper bins to hold raw materials and finished mashes and concentrates. Daily capacity of the new unit will be 1,000 bags of feed a day. Modern milling equipment will be installed thruout the mill. Construction has started and it is hoped to have the unit in operation during March. Final work will be covering the entire mill property structures with corrugated sheet iron. The company has inaugurated a profit sharing bonus plan, effective Jan. 1 of this year, for all full-time employees. The plan was announced at a dinner meeting held at the Gardston Hotel Feb. 19.

KANSAS

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas Milling Co. has been issued a permit for \$3,500 work to be done at its plant.

Turon, Kan.—The Turon Mill & Elevator Co. has been sold to Bruce Zink, Turon, and the Adair Grain Co. of Wichita.—E. W. F.

Satanta, Kan.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Merchandise Co. elevator was broken into recently by thieves who stole \$100 in cash from a desk.

Inman, Kan.—The Friesen Grain Co. is building a 56x34 ft. warehouse near the company's elevator to be used in housing feeds.—G. M. H.

Milan, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co. has sold its local elevator to C. P. Garretson of Wichita, affiliated with the Wichita Terminal Elevator, Inc.

KEN CLARK GRAIN CO.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.

Hunnewell, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co. recently sold its local elevator to C. P. Garretson of Wichita, affiliated with the Wichita Terminal Elevator, Inc.

Timken, Kan.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n has bought the Timken Lumber Co. elevator and is operating it. The Co-op. elevator burned several months ago.

Canton, Kan.—The Canton Elvtr. Co., Inc., recently was granted a Kansas charter to operate a \$25,000 grain elevator. B. K. Smoot, of Salina, was named resident agent.—G. M. H.

Lawrence, Kan.—Geo. Born is new manager of the Farmers Elevator. Gus Gabriel, who has been manager of the elevator for 15 years, will remain with the business firm for the present.

Rolla, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. Co. is preparing to build an office building. It is installing at the elevator a 40-ft. scale to accommodate the big semi-trailer trucks.—G. M. H.

Strauss, Kan.—The Baker Grain Co., operated by D. P. Baker, has opened for business again after the elevator had been closed for over two years while Mr. Baker was serving in the navy.

Holyrood, Kan.—The concrete tanks of the new Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. elevator were completed recently. The tanks stand 110 ft. high, and 135 ft. high to the top of the headhouse.—G. M. H.

New Cambria, Kan.—Shellbarger Mills have reopened their local elevator, closed since the beginning of the war due to man-power shortage. Geo. Kelsey Brown, formerly with Kansas Flour Mills, will be in charge as manager.

LaCrosse, Kan.—As soon as the contractor can get the material and machinery, the Farmers Union Co-operative Mercantile & Elvtr. Ass'n is planning to build a 100,000 bus concrete elevator. Tom Basgall is manager.—G. M. H.

Weir, Kan.—Wayne Gracey and Robt. Clugston as partners have formed the Weir Milling Co., opening for business in the former T. J. Brackeen Mill. A full line of feeds will be carried and corn will be bought and ground for meal.

Horace, Kan.—H. E. Dixon, who has been manager of the Geo. E. Gano Grain Corp. elevator and oil station at Astor, Kan., recently was appointed manager of the new 250,000-bu. elevator now under construction here for the Gano Corp.—G. M. H.

Elkhart, Kan.—Footings are in for a quarter million bushel elevator for the Elkhart Co-operative Co. The elevator which the co-operative owns at present will be offered for sale after the new concrete plant is completed, Cale Cochran, manager, stated. The new structure will be finished well before the wheat harvest.—G. M. H.

Ryus (Santanta p. o.), Kan.—Sullivan Bros., Grant County grain buyers, recently purchased the local elevator from Archie Ladner. This elevator has a capacity of 12,000 bus. and makes the seventh unit in the Sullivan holdings. The other elevators include three at Ulysses, and one each at Hickok, Mile Post 29, and Coolidge.—G. M. H.

Astor, Kan.—James F. Murphy will succeed H. E. Dixon as manager of the Geo. E. Gano Corp. elevator following the latter's transfer to Horace, Kan., to manage the company's new elevator there. Mr. Murphy returned after more than three years' service in the army and has been working at the local plant since last July.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—A 250,000-bu. elevator will be built here by Otto T. Hill, to cost \$60,000. The elevator will be situated along the railroad on the west side of the 12-acre tract recently purchased by Mr. Hill. The remainder of the land will be developed for housing, he stated. The new firm will be known as the Otto T. Hill & Son Grain & Supply Co.—G. M. H.

Wichita, Kan.—Shipped-in feed oats is required to be inspected for bindweed seed contamination, J. L. Byrnes, county weed supervisor, has announced. Large lots of feed oats are being hauled into Sedgwick County from out-of-the-state to be fed to livestock on the farm. All foreign-raised oats must be inspected before going to the farm in accordance with the new state laws, Byrnes declared.—E. W. F.

White City, Kan.—L. L. Everly, Emerald A. Wilkerson and Harold A. Sigle have formed the Sigle Grain Co. and purchased the real estate, grain elevator buildings and equipment of the George Hauserman Grain Co., which plant they are now operating. Mr. Wilkerson, who has been associated with Mr. Everly at the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., in Herington, will serve as manager of the local elevator. Mr. Everly will continue in his present capacity as owner and manager of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. at Herington, and branch station at Delavan. Mr. Sigle will act in a supervisory capacity.

Independence, Kan.—The Star Mill Co. has launched a building and modernization program at its plant. A new Fairbanks-Morse Dial Scale, 50-ton with 45 x 10 ft. concrete deck, is being installed. An office and scale house is being built; an additional grain pit and dump will double the unloading capacity at the elevator. The manufacture of Star Brand dairy, poultry and hog feeds which has been done at the mill on South Eighteenth will be moved to a new modern feed plant to be built adjoining the elevator at Twentieth and Laurel Sts. Latest equipment will be installed in this plant. Expansion of the seed processing equipment planned will give a needed wholesale seed market.

Clyde, Kan.—Controlling interest in the Clyde Milling & Elvtr. Co., held by J. K. Pickerill and his wife has been purchased by other members of the partnership, Ferris W. Pickerill, a son, and J. Melvin Decker, Jr., and their wives. Consummation of transfer is effective March 1. John K. Pickerill will retire from business. He has been in ill health for some time and has been serving only inactively for the past few years. Ferris W. Pickerill will continue as manager of the business. Mr. Decker is engaged in the country elevator and grain merchandising business in the territory around Clyde, and has long been a partner in the mill ownership and active in the firm's grain business.

Ellis, Kan.—The E. C. Wyatt Grain Co. elevator was damaged by recent high winds.

Argonia, Kan.—The former Hunter elevators have been purchased by the Norris Grain Co. of Kansas City from R. C. Moore and they will be operated under the management of Raymond Tegemeyer, who was recently discharged from the army air corps.—G. M. H.

Kiowa, Kan.—The Line Milling Co. was purchased recently by David Johnson, sales manager for the Arnold Milling Co. of Sterling, Kan., and Ben Blackburn of the same mill. They will take over the business as of March 1. The Kiowa mill has a capacity of 600 cwt. daily, and wheat storage facilities for 40,000 bus. Mr. Blackburn, who has had 20 years' experience in milling, will have charge of production. Mr. Johnson spent 13 years with the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co., seven at Hays and six at Claflin, and came to the Arnold mill two years ago. He will be general manager of the local plant.—G. M. H.

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge, La.—A combination poultry and livestock feed mill is being built here by the Kalmbach-Burchett Co. and is expected to be completed and in operation in March. Capacity of the plant is expected to be about 400 tons of feed a day. The building, a re-inforced concrete and brick structure, is a combination feed mill and bulk storage warehouse whose overall dimensions are 100 x 240 ft. The part of the building to house the feed mill will be four stories high. The storage warehouse will have a storage capacity of about 100 cars and will be one story high. Modern feed machinery is being installed. Milton H. Weil is local manager for the company.

MICHIGAN

Laingsburg, Mich.—The Farmers Elevator was damaged by high winds on Feb. 8.

Twining, Mich.—Don Gillette of Standish has purchased a half interest in the local Chatfield Bean & Grain Co. elevator, and has taken over his new business.

Wheeler, Mich.—Wm. Bradford, 71, manager of the Bradford Bean & Grain Co. for many years until ill health forced his retirement a few months ago when he sold his interest in the business, died Feb. 23.—G. W. Y.

Detroit, Mich.—Carl Schroeder, 57, director of poultry research for General Mills, Inc., Larrowe Division, died Feb. 13 at Ford Hospital of injuries received when he was struck by an automobile Feb. 8 while walking in downtown Detroit. He never regained consciousness following the accident. Mr. Schroeder had been director of poultry research at the Larrowe farm since the early 1920's. He was widely known as a specialist in poultry nutrition and disease, and was the author of many papers and articles.

MINNESOTA

Adrian, Minn.—The Hubbard & Palmer Co.'s elevator was damaged by high winds on Feb. 6.

Park Rapids, Minn.—Warehouse No. 1 of the Farmers Produce Exchange was destroyed by fire Feb. 6.

Butterfield, Minn.—The Omaha Railroad put three box cars thru the rear section of the building owned by the Butterfield Produce Co. on Jan. 28th.

Maynard, Minn.—The office and contents of the Farmers Elevator Co. were damaged badly by fire the night of Feb. 7, started by a defective chimney.



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Taunton, Minn.—The Farmers Elevator is installing a new drier.

Mapleton, Minn.—Cecil Solie who recently purchased the J. B. Carey feed and stock business has bot the Holt Hotel from Mrs. Hannah Hotel of Delavan.

Duluth, Minn.—Carl F. Widen, 80, for 36 years until his retirement in 1936 a member of the West Duluth coal and feed firm of Wenneberg & Widen, died Feb. 9.

Grand Rapids, Minn.—Arvid A. Hernesman, manager of the General Mills Farm Service Store, has taken over the business in his own behalf, General Mills discontinuing operation of the store Jan. 1.

St. Paul, Minn.—A North American grain conference of grain co-operatives is to be held here in March, with the National Federation of Grain Co-ops host to Canadian wheat co-ops and pool elevators.

Hector, Minn.—The Hector Co-op Milling Co. has been purchased by Fred Roepke, Chas. Torbert and L. B. Anderson who will take over April 1. The plant will be renovated and modernized thruout by the new owners.

Howard Lake, Minn.—The Custer Produce feed grinding mill is again in full operation after a year's shut down due to lack of replacement of needed equipment and shortage of help. Irvin Rose has been employed at the mill and has charge of operation. The mill's former power facilities have been replaced by a new high power electric motor.

Sherburn, Minn.—R. E. Luedtke & Son of Alden have purchased the Sherburn Farmers Elevator and taken possession of the business. H. W. Lambie, who has managed the elevator for the past 29 years, will remain on the job for a time until the new owners get acquainted with the local business and the affairs of the Farmers Elevator can be cleaned up.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Harold H. Tearse, vice-pres. and general manager of the Searle Grain Co., has been elected a director of the Northwestern National Bank.

Lt. (jg) Ray W. King has been released after two years of active duty with the U. S. Navy, and is back in Minneapolis where he has resumed his position with Cargill, Inc., in charge of durum wheat sales for the commission department.

Gilbert G. Giebink has been named assistant to Albert C. Remele, general counsel for Van Dusen Harrington-F. H. Peavey & Co. Before joining the company on Jan. 1, 1946, he had been ass't sec'y at the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce office.

St. Louis Park, Minn.—Fire early Feb. 21 destroyed the office and damaged a machine shop and repair room at the International Milling Co. plant. The flames were prevented from spreading to the nearby grain tanks by firemen who spread 1,000 ft. of hose to get water into the area.

Col. Louis C. Webster, U. S. Army Quartermaster Corps, who formerly served as sec'y of the Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n here, has been named president of Purveyors, Inc., New York, N. Y., a company recently formed for international distribution of American manufactured products. For the past four years he has had complete charge of the procurement of all processed foods for the Army.

Paul F. Kennedy, for 24 years a member of the secretarial staff of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, died Feb. 22, following a short illness. He had been away from his desk the first week in February with an attack of influenza, but seemingly had recovered when he suffered a relapse and pneumonia developed, causing his death. Mr. Kennedy had been supervisor of the trading floor of the chamber in charge of personnel.

MISSOURI

Lockwood, Mo.—Leslie H. Miller of Carthage recently purchased the old Lockwood mill which he has opened and is operating as a milling and produce business.

Breckenridge, Mo.—Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Taylor have sold the Green Mill & Elvtr. to C. R. Tomlin and Kenneth Talley, who took charge of the business Feb. 1.

Hollister, Mo.—Amos Jenkins, who recently resigned as representative for Shellabarger Mill & Elvtr. Co. after 22 years with the company, is building a feed mill here and will handle both flour and feed.

Mexico, Mo.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. is building a soybean mill. Manager Mays reports the expeller process system will be installed, and when completed the mill will have a total storage capacity of 500,000 bus. to take care of the bean crop.—E. C. L.

Braymer, Mo.—Ted Thacker and Frank Dorsey have purchased the old mill property here and have established a grain business, operating as the Braymer Feed & Grain Co. The men have two trailer trucks and are hauling corn from Iowa for local stock feeders.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Stored alfalfa meal owned by the St. Joseph Quaker Oats Co. plant was destroyed on Feb. 17 when a section of a warehouse owned by George M. Hayward of Kansas City burned. Damage was estimated at \$40,000. Two companies of city firemen fought the fire and prevented flames from reaching another section of the warehouse where \$250,000 worth of army rations had been stored by the quartermaster here.—G. M. H.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Walter R. Scott, sec'y and transportation commissioner, Kansas City Board of Trade, again is a candidate for re-election as councilman-at-large from the first district of Kansas City. The primary election will be held on March 5 and the run-off election March 26.

R. G. Myers has applied for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from W. W. Marshall. The membership sold for \$6,500 including transfer fee, an advance of \$1,000 from the last previous sale. K. S. Hart of the Hart Grain Co., and James M. Ringwald returned after having served over three years as a naval officer in the war, also have applied for membership in the exchange.

The com'tee of Education of the Kansas City Board of Trade has arranged a series of lectures for members and their employees, the first to be given Feb. 21, and the others to follow on Tuesday and Thursday of each week, for discussion of different aspects of trading in grain, board of trade operations, and other fields helpful to an understanding of the grain business in all its phases. The lectures are given in response to popular demand. J. P. Parks, chairman, was the first speaker, tracing the origin and growth of grain marketing as now conducted on the boards of trade, outlining their functions and component parts, scope of operations and volume of business done thru the local exchange. It is the intention of the com'tee to have prominent speakers appear before the school from time to time. Over one hundred men have signed for the series and others are expected as the lectures will be open to anyone interested. R. H. Uhlmann has charge of arrangements.

MONTANA

Helena, Mont.—Lewis & Clark and Broadwater county ranchers seeded 1,000 acres to Crested wheat grass during '45 to build up grazing in the area according to O. W. Bernstein, County Agent.—F. K. H.

Baker, Mont.—R. R. Stevens, manager of the local Bagley elevator since 1938, has resigned due to serious eye trouble. His successor is Clarence B. Hand, late major in the U. S. Air Force who was discharged from service last November.

Great Falls, Mont.—Maurice Thorson, former manager of the Poplar (Mont.) Elvtr. Co., is representing Cargill, Inc., of Minneapolis, Minn., in this territory. He will devote his time mainly in working with country shippers, entering on his new duties Feb. 1.

NEBRASKA

Stamford, Neb.—The Olneys have installed a new feed grinder at a local elevator, used to grind corn for carload shipment.

Oakland, Neb.—H. H. Erwin, pres. of the Burt County Mills, Inc., stated construction of the proposed alfalfa dehydrating plant near here will begin as soon as weather permits. Plans call for completion of the plant by the middle of May.

GRAIN FUMIGATION FACTS

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Not unless the gas is effectively confined to the sacks being treated by the use of tarpaulins—seldom accomplished in practice. Otherwise gas concentrations escape into the surrounding air. This could be overcome by using enough dosage for the total enclosed space, but this alternative is generally considered altogether too costly.

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Hebron, Neb.—The Hebron Grain Co. recently installed a 6-bu. Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale. Installation was made by Eck Olsen.

Bushnell, Neb.—Ed L. Dunbar of Elmwood, Neb., is new manager of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Al Craigie, resigned.

Elkhorn, Neb.—An explosion of an oil burner in the office of the Boggan Elevator on Feb. 6, caused a considerable fire damage to the property.

Alexandria, Neb.—The Alexandria Mills, owned by Ralph DeWald, which have been closed for the past few years, will be reopened in full production soon.

Garland, Neb.—Geo. Lubbe of Stapelhurst, Clarence Luebke of Seward, and Rex Peters of Seward, have opened the old Meyers Elevator and are operating it as the Garland Mill.

Blue Hill, Neb.—Bennie Christensen, who has been operating the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. elevator here the past two months, has accepted a position in Denver and will move to that city about March 1.

Wolbach, Neb.—At the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Union Elevator Wm. Borre, who has filled the vacancy as manager since Jan. 1, 1946, following Harold L. Nielsen's resignation, was elected manager.

Omaha, Neb.—E. J. Slater, retired grain man, died recently. For many years he was prominent in the Nye-Jenks Grain Co., Fremont and Omaha, and before retiring was a grain buyer on the Omaha Grain Exchange.

Fremont, Neb.—Al A. Nehrbas, formerly in the milling business here, died in his gas-filled apartment in Omaha Feb. 18. For many years Mr. Nehrbas operated the Brown Flour Mill here, which later was purchased by the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co., Omaha.

Genoa, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Milling Co., is installing a new leg with elevating capacity of 4,000 bus. of grain per hour. While the improvement is being made the elevator has closed for receiving grain. H. C. Gregory, manager, announced, but grinding grain is continuing without interruption.

Nelson, Neb.—A truck belonging to the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. was demolished when, in attempting to pass an approaching truck and car, Roy Godding, driver, pulled onto the shoulder of Highway 14, 14 miles south of here, and lost control of the truck, which rolled over twice into a ditch. The driver was not seriously injured.

Burwell, Neb.—The first grinder for the Loup Valley Alfalfa, Inc., has been installed at the local plant and is now in operation.

Dunbar, Neb.—The two George Anderson elevators here formerly owned by the Delaware Grain Co. have been sold to the F. R. Miller Feed Mills, owner of the former Bartling Elevator at Nebraska City. Harold Hall will continue as manager of the two 15,000-bu. houses.

Wahoo, Neb.—The Wahoo Milling Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000 to be paid in before commencing business; company to process, raise, market, buy, sell and store all kinds of agricultural products, and to buy, build, lease or operate mills, plants and factories.

Odessa, Neb.—The Odessa Alfalfa Mills, Inc., has been incorporated. Authorized capital stock, \$50,000, of which \$15,000 is paid in at the time of starting business Feb. 15. Three directors conducting the business are: Alton M. West and David Singer, incorporators, and a third director whom they will select.

Blue Hill, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n elevator was visited by prowlers recently who forced their way into the elevator office thru a window. While checks and stock certificates were strewn over the floor and the safe door was tampered with, altho the safe was unlocked, nothing of value was taken, Roy Meyer, manager, reported.

Leigh, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Mercantile Co. reported total business transacted during the past year amounted to \$251,588.43. Stockholders received 8 per cent interest on their stock and the trade dividend was 6 per cent, a total of \$9,000 being turned back to patrons. The company shipped out a total of 81 cars of grain, 52 carloads of material.

Oakland, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Union has purchased the Swanson-Anderson Co., and the elevator and coal and feed business will be operated from the present business headquarters of the Farmers Union. Wm. S. Swanson, who retires as active operator of the business has been associated with Oakland grain business since 1899, first going with the Peavey Elvtr. Co. as its agent.

Nehawka, Neb.—The Farmers Grain Co. has let a contract to the Gandy Const. Co. to overhaul and enlarge the local elevator, the work to cost approximately \$10,999. The elevator will be widened in order to widen the driveway where trucks dump the grain. A new truck hoist will be installed. About 14 ft. will be added to the top of the building, increasing the elevator's capacity between 7,000 and 8,000 bus. and facilitating loading cars for shipment by sprouting grain into cars, replacing blower used for several years. New belts and elevator buckets will be installed.

Superior, Neb.—The fire that destroyed the Nebraska-Kansas Grain & Feed Co. 65,000-bu. elevator Feb. 10 also burned 25,000 bus. of corn, wheat and oats, the attached office building, warehouse and coal sheds. Most of the office equipment and records were saved. The building was completely rewired recently, newly painted, and new equipment costing about \$5,000 installed. The plant will be rebuilt at its present site, Hubert E. Landry, local manager, stated. The company is a partnership consisting of Dean Evans, Clarence Romeiser and Grover Simpson of Salina, Kan., and Mr. Landry of Superior.—W. L. B.

NEW MEXICO

Santa Fe, N. M.—Mail addressed to Geo. Anton & Son has been returned by the post office marked "Out of business."

NEW YORK

New York, N. Y.—The annual meeting of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants will be held June 14 and 15 at the Commodore Hotel.

BUFFALO LETTER

Thos. W. Burke, recently discharged after four years in the Army Air Forces, has joined Boland & Cornelius and has been assigned to the grain department.—G. E. T.

Employees of Allied Mills, Inc., who have been with the company 10 or more years were guests of the company at a dinner in Hotel Buffalo the evening of Feb. 20. Elmer J. Koehnlein, manager of the Buffalo plant, presided. Awards were made to twelve workers by Sec'y-Treas. E. W. Lenz, Chicago.—G. E. T.

Robert T. Loveland, assistant traffic manager of the American Elvtr. & Grain Co., Inc., has been elected treasurer of the Niagara Frontier Industrial Traffic League to succeed John W. Leroy, resigned. General Traffic Mgr. C. Lyndon Bruno of Spencer Kellogg & Sons has been named general sec'y of the League.—G. E. T.

Joseph F. Lepine has been named manager of the Buffalo branch, Ralston Purina Co., to succeed Lloyd Hedrick who died Feb. 7. He has been assistant manager. He started with the company 29 years ago as traffic manager and prior to that was a rate clerk in a railroad office. Mr. Lepine is president of the Buffalo Corn Exchange.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Derrick, N. D.—Geo. Danielson, 58, local grain buyer, died in a Devils Lake hospital after a lingering illness.

Alfred, N. D.—Mail addressed to the Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Gackle has been returned by the post office marked "Out of business."

Sharon, N. D.—A hot boot bearing caused a fire in the pit of the Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co. recently that was extinguished with first aid equipment.

Golva, N. D.—Slipping V-belts were the cause of a fire in the head house of the Golva Co-operative Elevator Co. recently. The blaze was extinguished with first aid equipment, and a watchman posted for the night.

Fargo, N. D.—New members recently enrolled in the North Dakota Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota include the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Chaffee; H. E. Wicklund, Genora; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Linton; Kildeer Grain Co., Kildeer; Farmers Co-op. Co., Zap, N. D.—C. H. Conaway, sec'y.

Fargo, N. D.—Frank H. Higgins Co., grain commission merchants, announced that Dan R. Rystad of East Grand Forks, Minn., will represent them in the Red River Valley territory. Before enlisting in the war where he served over three years, becoming 1st Lieutenant of Infantry, he was with the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. at Fisher, Minn.

Grand Forks, N. D.—J. F. Condie has been appointed Cargill, Inc., representative in Grand Forks territory, with headquarters here. Mr. Condie for many years was manager of the Amenias Seed & Grain Co. of Amenias, N. D., and later became general manager of Sheldon F. Reese Elevators, Inc., of Aberdeen, S. D. He succeeds James E. Lytle who is being transferred to Cargill's main office in Minneapolis.

Selfridge, N. D.—The Selfridge Farmers Union Elevator has purchased the W. E. Kurlie Elevator, giving the company two elevators here. The northend elevator it operated will be used mostly for storage from now on, Otto Bruning, manager, stated. Possession of the Kurlie Elevator will be given June 1. Harry Pithey has been manager of this house for the past two years. Mr. Kurlie, who owns an elevator at McLaughlin which he also is selling, has been forced to retire from the elevator business because of ill health and plans to move to a different climate.

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R. R. HOWELL CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Sherwood, N. D.—The Farmers Union Elevtr. Co. is considering construction of a concrete elevator.

Still (Wilton p. o.), N. D.—Richard Rhines, Regan, returned veteran, will operate the Still elevator. He was in charge of the business before he went into the service.

Valley City, N. D.—The first all-state seed and grain exhibit in North Dakota since the war will be held here at the winter show March 4 to 9. L. A. Jensen of the N.D.A.C. extension service staff and one of the three supervisors, said. Special awards of several hundred dollars will go to winners in the 10 premium classes. Co-operating with the show management are the North Dakota Improvement Ass'n, N.D.A.C., Philip W. Pillsbury, Inc., and G.N.D.A. Among the awards the Crop Improvement Ass'n will offer a special award on a new premium on certain varieties of durum.—A. M. M.

Niagara, N. D.—The first of a series of 20 meetings held Feb. 11 to and including Feb. 16 in those counties where conditions warrant durum wheat production, was held here Feb. 11. Under auspices of the N.D.A.C. with the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, railroad agr. departments, representatives of durum mills and macaroni industry, the production and marketing administration, state seed department and local elevator managers and farmers co-operating, the meetings were held in 24 counties where durum wheat is grown in an effort to call attention to the merits of durum wheat production in 1946. County extension agents arranged the meetings. An effort is being made to halt the decline in durum wheat acreage which has occurred in recent years. L. A. Jensen, extension service agronomist stated. He believes it will pay growers to increase their acreage to the extent of meeting future market demands. In 1945 North Dakota produced 91 per cent of the durum crop in the United States. It is estimated that at least 3,000,000 acres of durum will be needed in 1946 to supply domestic needs, and more than this could be used up to meet export demands and supply a reasonable carry-over in 1947. This would mean that an increase of at least 1,000,000 acres would be justifiable this year. Meetings were scheduled as follows in addition to the local one: Fessenden, Carrington, Adams, also on Feb. 11; Feb. 12: Devils Lake, McClusky, New Rockford, Langdon; Feb. 13: Lakota, Leeds, Cando; Feb. 14: Jamestown, Rugby; Feb. 15: Sharon, Valley City, Towner, Bottineau; Feb. 16: Steele, Minot and Rolla.

OHIO

Wayne, O.—Thieves forced an entrance to the Farmers Elevator recently and took about \$20 in change from the office.

Cleveland, O.—Thieves knocked the combination off a safe at the Broadview Feed & Seed Co. store recently, and took \$474.88, Clyde Merwin, manager, reported.

Rising Sun, O.—The Sun Grain Co. elevator was visited by thieves recently who gained entrance by breaking a window. The office was ransacked but nothing of value was taken.

Toledo, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its 67th annual convention here June 7-8 in the Commodore Perry Hotel, W. W. Cummings, sec'y, announced.

Killeville, O.—Fred Kile & Sons are building a storage addition and installing a drier. The addition will consist of four concrete grain bins, three of which will add 33,000 bus. storage to the elevator; in the fourth the drier will be installed.

Fostoria, O.—The Mennel Milling Co.'s local flour mill has been operating on Sundays, the first time in a long time, in an effort to build up a stock of white flour to at least partially fill existing orders before new government restrictions become effective.

New Riegel, O.—The New Riegel Elevator was visited by thieves recently who ransacked the place but took nothing.

Paulding, O.—Paulding Equity Exchange Co. at its recent annual meeting announced sales for the past year amounted to \$832,866.48, with a net profit of \$17,454.52, to be distributed with 5 per cent interest on all outstanding capital stock and patronage dividend. By laws were amended to increase the capital stock from \$40,000 to \$80,000.

Amherst, O.—More than 200 stockholders and guests attended the annual dinner of the Farmers Elevtr. Co. recently. Harry Diedrick, manager of the elevator, reported a total gross business for 1945 of \$85,000 was handled. All attending the dinner were presented with a silver dollar in commemoration of the silver anniversary of the company.

Amanda, O.—The J. I. Gates Milling Co., Columbus, has purchased the grain elevator and feed business known as the Dill Grain Co., and will operate it as the Amanda Grain & Feed Co. The plant will carry a complete line of its own branded Vita Mixed Feeds and do custom grinding and mixing. When condition permits, J. I. Gates, president of the company, stated a mill building will be built here.

Hilliard, O.—The Franklin County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n has announced plans for construction of a \$100,000 grain elevator and feed processing plant here, including coal yards and petroleum storage warehouse with underground tanks. The plant will be in Hart Rd., at the Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way on ground owned by the co-operative. Stock in the amount of \$50,000 has been subscribed to finance the processing plant.

Huron, O.—Foundation work on the new million-bus. grain elevator of the Eastern States Milling Corp. has been resumed after delays occasioned by the prolonged steel strike. The company has applied for a War Dept. permit to construct 1,180 ft. of earth filled cellular steel sheet pile bulkhead and 240 ft. concrete filled steel bulkhead at the elevator location on the south side of the port's turning basin on the westerly side of Slip No. 2. The elevator will be of the concrete circular bin type with fast automatic loading and unloading of box cars. It will include a corn drier of comparable size. James Stewart Corp. has the contract.

OKLAHOMA

Thomas, Okla.—Clyde Perkins, formerly of Fay, Okla., is new manager of the Feuquay Grain Co. elevator, taking over his duties here Feb. 1.

Bakersburg, Okla.—Geo. D. Riffe is new manager of the Riffe, Gilmore & Co. elevator, succeeding Millard Wells who was transferred to Mouser.

Freedom, Okla.—Work is starting on the 100,000-bu. storage elevator for the Farmers Co-op. Co., Fisher Const. Co. having the construction contract.

Mouser (Guymon p.o.), Okla.—Millard Wells has been transferred here from Bakersburg by Riffe, Gilmore & Co. to manage their two local elevators.

Babba (Hobart p.o.), Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n elevator is near completion, but head drive, truck lift and automatic scales will not be delivered until spring.

Okeene, Okla.—Shawnee Milling Co. will build a 500,000-bu. elevator here, to be completed before the coming harvest, J. L. Ford, president of the company, announced.

Edmond, Okla.—The Edmond Feed Co. has been purchased by Clyde Treece and Floyd Miller from Mrs. Caroline Bennett. The new owners plan to increase the services of this modern feed and poultry plant.

Cushing, Okla.—J. M. Thompson, recently discharged from the Seabees, has bought the feed-grinding mill from Leon Peery and is moving it to a building opposite the Cushing Packing Co. Everett Phelps will assist him in operating the feed mill.

Devon, Okla.—The R. M. Helton elevator is being rebuilt after fire destroyed the structure last summer. Mr. Helton stated the General Mills Elevator at Frederick is being razed and its materials are being used in the local house. It will be completed by harvest.

Tonkawa, Okla.—Joe Crain of Oklahoma City is new manager of the Kay County Co-op. Ass'n here. Mr. Crain has had considerable experience in the grain business at Dover and Hitchcock. He succeeds Merle F. Harp, who recently resigned to become manager of the Tonkawa Dehydrating & Products Co.



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Drumright, Okla.—The McCrackin Feed Store has purchased the Saffar building along the Santa Fe tracks and the vacant lot back of the building and will build a grain elevator there as soon as machinery is available.

Hennessey, Okla.—Plans have been completed and construction is scheduled to start soon on the new Hennessey Co-operative Alfalfa Mill, with Hazen Marshall heading the newly formed organization.—E. W. F.—E. L. Strickland, vocational agriculture teacher at Crescent, has been named manager of the mill and will take over his new duties upon completion of the plant.

Altus, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain & Seed Co. has completed construction of an 86x66 ft. warehouse and storage building and a two-story cement block office building. Construction will start at once on a 30x60 ft. feed store. The wooden building now used will be moved to make room for the new structure. New scale and electric lift will be installed at the elevator as well as alfalfa seed processing equipment.

Enid, Okla.—The Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention May 17 and 18 here, with headquarters at Hotel Youngblood. The annual banquet will be held on the 17th. Com'ites are being appointed and an excellent program is being planned. A large crowd is expected in attendance, so members are urged to contact the sec'y's office or the hotel for reservations at once.—E. R. Humphrey, sec'y.

Roosevelt, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elevator is practically completed, Sid Barnes, manager of the Co-op., announced. Head drive, truck lift and automatic scales will not be delivered until later; however, shipment promised Apr. 30. Of 25,000 bus. capacity, the house will have 50 ft. to the square and is built of 2x8s, 14 ft. high, 2x6s, 12 ft. high, and 2x4s, 24 ft. high. It has a 9 ft. dump sink and will be equipped to load a box car full of wheat in 35 minutes.

Durant, Okla.—The Fred B. Jones Feed Mill & Chicken Hatchery has been purchased by James O. Herman of Stillwater, Okla., and N. H. Anderson of Jackson, Miss., Mr. Jones announced, he, however, retaining ownership of the buildings occupied by the establishment. The sale included milling machinery and stock in the feed mill and all hatchery equipment. Mr. Herman has been in the milling business at Stillwater and Mr. Anderson operated a chicken hatchery in Mississippi. Mr. Jones, who has been in business here for the past 20 years, will take a long-needed vacation.

Erick, Okla.—Doyle Turner, formerly of Sweetwater, recently purchased the Hill & Eatherly Grain Elevator. He is building a feed and seed plant where custom grinding and mixing will be done, and grain and seeds cleaned. Feed manufacturing and processing of seeds will be carried on for wholesale distribution in Western Oklahoma and Texas. Mr. Turner will handle all kinds of grain, feeds and seeds, wholesale and retail. New machinery is being installed and upon completion of all improvements an official opening date will be announced. The firm will be known as the Turner Grain Co.

Anadarko, Okla.—The Vollmer elevator has been sold by Mr. and Mrs. Dan Vollmer to Arthur Opitz and Otis Compton. Mr. Opitz is experienced in the business, having owned and operated elevators and gins in Caddo County for years. He is established at Binger. Mr. Compton is employed as cotton department manager at the Anadarko Cotton Oil Mill. Before coming to Anadarko he managed gins and elevators for 12 years at Fort Cobb and Apache. The Vollmers have owned and operated the business for many years. Mr. Vollmer is quitting because of ill health. The new owners announced they plan to enlarge the plant and extend the services.

Frederick, Okla.—We recently moved into our new brick building, a modern 50x90 ft. structure. The office building is two story construction, built into the main building. Our grain storage capacity is 100,000 bus. This new structure facilitates the handling of feed and alfalfa seed. A 45 ft. concrete deck, 55-ton Fairbanks-Morse Dial Printomatic Scale has been installed during the past year, made necessary to weigh 6-wheel trailer trucks and the 50,000 bus. of wheat which have been unloaded daily during the past season.—Cassidy Grain Co., W. E. Cassidy.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—O. W. Gustafson, former port manager will serve the unexpired term of the late Dr. Thompson Coberth.—F. K. H.

Odessa, Wash.—Thru action by its shareholders, the Odessa Union Warehouse Co. has recapitalized increasing from 3,300 shares for a value of \$82,500, to 32,000 shares worth \$800,000.—F. K. H.

Baker, Ore.—Wholesale and retail flour dealers are unanimous in opinion that supplies were ample for the district but fair distribution is impossible unless customers refrain from store-to-store buying. If not stopped a limit of 50 lbs. will be placed on individual buyers.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—Portland Grain Exchange at its annual meeting named directors and officers for the coming year. They are N. J. Barbare, president; S. E. Mikkelsen, vice-pres.; C. M. Wendell, treas., and L. C. Fowler, sec'y. Fred Bonert, T. G. Ostroot, F. S. Roberts, A. R. Scott, G. E. Krumeck, George Miller, directors.—F. K. H.

Lewiston, Ida.—Bio-Products-Oregon, Ltd., have announced that Bob Wiley, who was employed as chemist before the war, on the East Coast, has joined the local company as sales manager. He will relieve E. T. Caruthers, president of the company, of sales manager duties. Wiley was recently discharged from the army after service with the 738th Tank Battalion in which he was a platoon sergeant.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—Pendleton Grain stockholders held their annual meeting Feb. 21st in the Vert Little Theatre, with special banquet for members and wives. James Hill, Jr., is sec'y manager. J. H. Hill, manager, has held the office since 1934. J. S. Laing, acting manager of the Grain Growers during Hill's Navy service has resigned. Laing is succeeded by Howard Hagen, who prior to entering military service, was employed in the gas and oil department.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore.—George E. Krumeck of Continental Grain Co. was elected president of Portland Merchants Exchange. Fred H. Mills retiring after serving two years as president. Mills until the last few weeks was district manager of American-Hawaiian Steamship Co. Other officers named were Dwight Morris of Portland Stevedoring Co., vice pres.; R. E. Ferguson of the Waterfront Employers of Portland, sec'y-treas.; Lewis C. Fowler was elected manager.—F. K. H.

Monmouth, Ore.—Monmouth Co-operative stockholders have re-elected three directors. Officers are pres., Chas. Bowman; sec'y, P. M. Edwards, and manager, Clarence Curry. The business report revealed the total '45 crop delivered by farmers weighed 11,104,702 lbs. Of this grain totaled 5,621,375 lbs., and seeds aggregated 5,393,327 lbs. The heaviest seed crop was Willamette vetch, 1,081,669 lbs.; common vetch was 584,859 lbs.; hairy vetch, 81,175 lbs., and rye grass cleaned, 634,302 lbs. The '44 grain and seed marketed thru the Ass'n brought \$277,298.61. This represents business for the fiscal year extending from July 1, '44 to July 1, '45 and of which 80 per cent was for the mem-

bers and 20 per cent for non member patrons. The total business done by the warehouse reached \$517,093.24 for the year ending July 1, '45.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Centennial Milling Co. has announced it will issue rights to stockholders to subscribe to new stock at \$20 a share. One new share for each 8 3/7ths shares will be offered to stockholders of record Feb. 12, and rights will be exercised until March 6. The current market on the stock is \$21 at \$22.—F. K. H.

Central Point, Ore.—Members of the Grange Co-operative Supply Ass'n, at their 11th annual meeting here, decided to build a large feed manufacturing plant, with storage facilities. Costs have been estimated at \$85,000, according to Earl Weaver, Co-op. manager. Location has been left to the discretion of the association directors, who will decide when construction will start. It is hoped the building can be completed during the coming summer, so storage space will be available for fall crops. Otto Niedermeyer, Jacksonville, was retained as president of board of directors, and George Cutsterhout, Eagle Point, as sec'y.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—Washington's fifty-five million dollars turkey industry will be cut in half, and a large part of the dairy industry will be wiped out, unless there is immediate relief from President Truman's recent edict limiting wheat feeding, Harry J. Beernink, general manager of the Washington Co-operative Farmers Ass'n, stated at a meeting of the association trustees and branch managers. Under present limitations, he said, there will be approximately 50-60 per cent as much feed available here for many farmers are planning smaller production this year. "The Northwest is basically a wheat seedling area, with very limited supplies of corn and other grains available, so this Order No. 144 deals a severe blow to our agriculture, but will have only minor effect in other sections. The unrealistic and theoretical pricing schedule placed on corn and other food stuffs by the O.P.A. has prevented their normal flow thruout Northwest distributing channels; so it is impossible to get any corn, barley or other grains for livestock from the Corn belt." Beernink stated the Co-Op was preparing an appeal under the "hardships" clause. He also urged that poultry and livestock producers appeal to their congressmen in Washington, D. C.—F. K. H.

Pendleton, Ore.—The Pendleton Grain Growers, a farmer owned and operated co-operative, with 500 members and with assets close to \$1,333,000, at its annual meeting in Pendleton re-elected Carl Engdahl president; John W. Crow vice-pres., James Hill Jr. sec'y and H. W. Henderson treas. Terms of Carl Engdahl, John W. Crow and T. G. Elliott, directors expired, and two former were re-elected and Robert V. Taylor was elected to succeed Mr. Elliott. The annual report given by Mr. Engdahl and Mr. Hall revealed that the organization maintains a payroll of approximately \$100,000 annually, and that the total sales including grain run over \$3,333,000. Operations during the past year were handicapped somewhat by war conditions but the outlook for the future is regarded as excellent. The Grain Growers shipped approximately 250,000 bus of wheat down river by barge during the last three months of the year, and is improving its port facilities at Umatilla by installing new cribs and a concrete pier at its barge loading dock; about 350 acres of special strain of Austrian peas are being planted this year as an experiment; treating machinery has been set up in the feed and seed plant and the organization has been selling cleaned and treated wheat, oats and barley—this to be expanded in '46.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Jesse C. Stewart Co. is building an elevator of 100,000 bus. capacity, to be completed by late summer.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Tyndall, S. D.—Ed McNaboe, of Iroquois, is new grain man in charge of the Consumers Supply Co.

Hurley, S. D.—L. E. Stoddard has resigned as manager of the Farmers Union Elevator, a job he held for more than 17 years, and will devote his time to his farming interests. A. W. Odland, a veteran of World Wars I and II, has succeeded him.

Aberdeen, S. D.—A. J. "Andy" Ottum recently was appointed a representative of Cargill, Inc., in the Aberdeen territory, with headquarters here. He formerly was manager of the Clear Lake (S. D.) Farmers Elevator Co. and is well known in this area.

Edgemont, S. D.—The Black Hills Elevator Co. elevator has been purchased by T. L. Sepala and Lewis Young from J. M. Tucker, owner and operator since 1929. The elevator will be managed by Young, who has been employed the past three years in the Black Hills Ordnance depot.

Redfield, S. D.—District managers of the Peavey Elevators met here in a dinner meeting recently, when routine business was discussed and plans made for the coming year. Thirty-one men were present, seven members from the home office at Minneapolis. Supt. W. F. Bytle, district manager, presided.

SOUTHEAST

Wilmington, Del.—The Ralston Purina Co. will build a grain elevator at Thirty-fifth St. and Edge Moor Ave., to cost \$125,000.

TENNESSEE

Nashville, Tenn.—The Caswell E. Rose Co. reported its property was damaged Feb. 13 by high winds.

TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—We have moved our office from Lubbock, Tex., to Amarillo.—Allen & Kromer Grain Co., M. E. Allen.

Bryan, Tex.—Raymond Buchanan, recently with Farm Security Administration, has joined the Ranger Corp. as contact man.

Eastland, Tex.—I. J. Killough, 77, veteran feed and flour salesman known throughout north and west Texas, died at his home here February 18.—E. W. F.

El Paso, Tex.—Walter G. Denman is returning to business after being in the U. S. Service and has opened the Walter G. Denman Co., merchandise broker, importer and exporter.

Stephenville, Tex.—A feed store and mill operated for 26 years by Henry Clark, now mayor of the city, has been sold to Keith & Brady, who came from Big Spring. The store is one of the oldest and largest in this section of the state. Mayor Clark, in addition to his duties as a public servant, will devote his time to ranching.—H. N.

Sinton, Tex.—A new steel grain elevator and drier of the Sinton Grain & Elevator Co. is expected to be ready for operation by grain harvest. The new plant will contain the latest type of grain-handling machinery and will have a storage capacity of 1,600,000 lbs. of grain. Three Sinton men, G. R. Beard, W. T. West and C. W. Hitt will be in charge.

WISCONSIN

Oregon, Wis.—The Oregon Milling Co., managed by Wm. Pollow, recently was purchased from M. E. Edwards by Max and Sam Lerner.

Colby, Wis.—The Northwest Distributing Co., Inc., reported a fire loss Feb. 6 to two cars of feed which were within the city limits, due to exposure from a fire that destroyed the Harmony Co-operative Feed Mill.

Fairwater, Wis.—The J. W. Laper Milling & Supply Co. has been sold to Francis Kowalczyk of Markesan, Wis.

Sussex, Wis.—Reinders Bros. of Elm Grove and Waukesha, have purchased the feed and coal business from Nettesheim & Otto.

Oconto, Wis.—The Oconto Milling Co. is planning extensive improvements to be made at its plant this spring. The expansion is required by increased sales and feed grinding business.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Stockholders of Froedtert Grain & Maltng Co. will be asked to vote on a proposal to increase the company's authorized \$1 par value common stock from 560,000 to 1,200,000 shares. Pending approval of the stockholders at a special meeting Mar. 19, the stock will be split two for one. The present common capital stock account would then be increased from \$426,787 to \$853,574 by the transfer of \$95,018 from paid-in surplus and \$331,768 from earned surplus. Net earnings of the company for the six months ended Jan. 31, 1946, have been estimated at \$817,000, or \$1.91 per common share.

Co-ops Can Pay Taxes

From address by Ben C. McCabe, Duluth, pres. of the National Tax Equality Ass'n before the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

The co-operatives are big business. They make money. Their earnings are profits. And they have ample ability to pay taxes—the criterion established long ago by our Congress.

At the annual meeting of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n last December, the manager announced earnings for the fiscal year of June 1, 1944 to May 31, 1945 as \$2,266,000. This organization paid no federal income taxes.

Yet it had ample ability to pay the \$1,586,000 that a taxpaying competitor would have given to the support of the Federal and State Governments and it would still have left \$680,000 for dividend payments—for payment to patrons and to build up reserves for reasonable expansion.

Midland Co-operative Wholesale, of Minneapolis, showed earnings for 1944 of \$817,000. Not being a wholly exempt co-op, Midland paid a small amount of federal income tax on the sum which it distributed in dividends on capital stock. Had it paid at the rate of a taxpaying competitor, it would have turned over to the federal treasury about \$530,000, which it could have afforded quite as well as its competitors.

Central Co-operative Wholesale, of Superior, Wisconsin, made \$148,000 in 1944; paid Uncle Sam only a minute fraction of the \$96,000 it would have owed if it had been like its competitors—could amply have afforded to pay the full amount for the protection given it by the Government.

The Consumers Co-operative Ass'n. of North Kansas City, Mo., made \$1,766,000 in 1945; paid no federal income tax, though it had ample ability to pay the \$1,161,000 a competitor making the same earnings would have been required to pay.

The Co-operative Grange League Federation, of Ithaca, N. Y., made \$7,981,000 in 1944; paid no federal income tax; could easily have afforded to pay the Government, as its share in having a nation that protects it and permits it to do business in its own ways, the sum of \$5,187,000 at the rates paid by its competition.

So it goes. Financial statements of little co-ops demonstrate the same ability to pay. The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., of Murock, Minn., made \$9,465 in 1945. The Farmers Elevator Ass'n. of Minn., made \$7,510 in 1945. The Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co., of Woolstock, Ia., made \$28,020 in 1945. The Selfridge Farmers Union Elevator Co., of Selfridge, N. D., made \$3500 in 1945.

They could have paid federal income tax—not more than 25 per cent in these cases—quite as well as their non-co-operative competitors. They could still have paid patronage dividends. They could still have put by reserves for expansion, on the same basis as taxpaying businessmen in their communities.

To say that paying taxes would have destroyed them is ridiculous—and farmer-members should look with quick suspicion upon the management of any co-op that makes so silly an assertion, for that management must be too inefficient to have charge of other people's money.

Private enterprise has paid taxes—at low rates and at high prices for many years. It has not been destroyed yet. It has survived. It has even managed to grow at a reasonable rate. Surely, the co-ops can do as well.

Minnesota Farmers Convention

(Continued from page 142)

definitions of Area of Production promulgated from time to time by the administrator, and

WHEREAS, There are now pending in Congress Senate file 1349 and corresponding bills in the House proposing amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 and eliminating from the Act the Area of Production exemption under which country elevators were heretofore deemed to be exempt,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That to deny an exemption from the Wage and Hours provision of the Fair Labor Standards Act to country elevators would create a very serious situation to the producers of grain and seeds in the United States. That if country elevators are operated on a basis of an 8 hour day, it would result often times to a great and serious loss to the producers because of their inability to get their crops moved into safe storage before spoilage due to rain and other deteriorating conditions. The Farmers Elevator Association of Minnesota recommend that the exemption as provided for elevators in Area of Production as defined in the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 be retained.

ADVERSE RULINGS COUNTRY ELEVATORS

WHEREAS, it appears eminent that all country elevators, cooperatives in particular, are being subjected to various adverse rulings, which will to a large extent hamper their business operations, and tend to destroy the volume handled, and

WHEREAS, in order to fight successfully such attacks it appears desirable that this association join with other associations similarly situated and together protest legislation, court action or other attacks affecting our group, and assist in a financial way members who may have court action started against them, the result of which may affect our entire membership, it appears desirable and necessary that a special fund be raised for such purposes, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the Secretary is hereby instructed to write all members of this Association soliciting financial support for the creation of such a fund. In order to make contributions somewhat uniform, based on ability to contribute, it is suggested that contributions of \$10.00 or more, for each elevator employee, for any one company, be requested, such special fund to be designated the "Farmers Elevator Defense Fund" and no money is to be expended therefrom without authority from the Board of Directors.

COLLEGE INSTRUCTION FOR ELEVATOR MANAGERS

RESOLVED, that the officers of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n request the University of Minnesota Department of Agriculture to prepare and provide suitable training classes or Short Course in the theory, science and business practices involved in grain grading, processing, seed analyzing, buying and selling at country points of all farm crops and commodities to the end that all young men taking such courses shall become efficient and competent managers or assistant managers of our Farmers Elevators in the Northwest.

SHORTAGE OF BOX CARS

WHEREAS, The Shippers of Minnesota are confronted with a critical shortage of box cars for shipping of grain, and

WHEREAS, the present method of distributing available box cars appears to be inequitable and favorable to small volume elevators, be it

RESOLVED, That the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota go on record favoring a discontinuance of the I.C.C. Order distributing cars in case of shortage at a station car for car, and that it be modified to provide car service in times of car shortage based on past performance of competing companies at the same station.

DISCRIMINATION ARGENTINE FLAX
It has been called to our attention that Argentine flax is being imported into our markets and accepted at a 96 per cent purity basis whereas our flax domestically grown has to be delivered at a 100 per cent purity basis, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota requests that the discrimination be corrected.

Other resolutions thanked the speakers, the Minneapolis Commission Merchants Ass'n and all responsible for the success of the convention.

Election of officers resulted in selection of the following: Pres. Oscar A. Olson, Truman; V. P., H. A. Frederickson, Windom; Sec'y, A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis; Treas., J. E. Brin, Stewartville. Directors for three years: J. E. Brin, Stewartville; H. A. Frederickson, Windom; R. H. Illsley, Dundas; directors for two years, Theo. Frederickson, Kerkhoven; A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis; O. O. Olstad, Rothsay.

Field Seeds

NAUVOO, ILL.—Les Benjamin has opened a seed and feed store.

SALEM, ORE.—The Jenks-White Seed Co. sustained a small fire loss Feb. 14.

TRENTON, KY.—The Trenton Seed Co. recently suffered loss by windstorm damage.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Warren R. Billings, vice pres. of the Stanford Seed Co., died Feb. 20.

ALBION, NEB.—A seed and feed store has been opened by John Anderson and son Oliver.

MARSHALL, MINN.—Lloyd Couture has bought the business of the G. B. Cutler Seed Co.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—T. W. Cameron has opened a feed store as the Jacksonville Seed & Feed Store.

LANGDON, N. D.—A. M. Greenshields has bought the seed and feed business of John A. Crawford.

LINCOLN, NEB.—Ray Haskins of Republican City won the 1945 corn yield contest with 119 bus. to the acre.

DEVILS LAKE, N. D. — The Bannach Beverage & Potato Co. has purchased the business of the Devils Lake Potato & Seed Co.

SHENANDOAH, IA.—A shipment of 7,270 bus. of hybrid seed corn to Switzerland was recently made by the Henry Field Seed Co.

HELENA, ORE.—Fire resulted in damage of approximately \$10,000 to the D. A. White & Sons seed store, which is covered by insurance.—F. K. H.

MANHATTAN, KAN.—J. A. Ramsey of Johnson, Kan., was named Kansas wheat champion for 1945 by the State College, for his Comanche variety.

CANYON CITY, ORE.—Mrs. A. Thomas, manager and owner of the John Day Seed Co., has sold the concern to Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Clark of Portland.—F. K. H.

MOUNT AYR, IA.—The Brenizer Seed & Grain Co. has been purchased by the Midwest Supply Co., of Des Moines, Clifford Greenman being retained as manager.

DENISON, IA.—Don Bartlett has returned to the firm after three years in the Army, two years of that flying a P.51 in the Italian theater.—Denison Seed Co., J. L. Robinson.

CROWN POINT, IND.—J. C. Cruise has bought an interest in and become manager of the McMahan Seed Co. For 12 years he was with the Olds Seed Co., at Madison, Wis.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Dellis V. Nelson of Goltzy has been named state wheat king by the Oklahoma Crop Improvement Ass'n. His crop of hard red winter yielded over 62.5 bus. per acre.

WINCHESTER, IND.—The country is absolutely bare of red clover seed. Some of our dealers are rather bitter about it but there doesn't seem to be any answer.—C. C. Barnes, exec. v.p. Goodrich Bros. Co.

LINCOLN, NEB.—In Experimental Station tests covering the past 8 years, Cedar and Tama oats have yielded 7 bus. more per acre than Otoe and 16 bus. more than Kherson. The increase was much greater in years of severe rust infection.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The Oklahoma approval of origin alfalfa seed program now has 3,304 of the state's alfalfa farmers co-operating for a production of five million pounds of the seed annually as compared with 624 in 1938 when it was started.—E. W. F.

WAUSAU, WIS.—John L. Kiefer, operator of the Kiefer Seed Store, died unexpectedly Feb. 6.

WINCHESTER, IND.—Demand for Tama and Vicland seed oats seems to be very good. Both of them put our county back on the oat map. Off-hand would say they have increased the yield per acre in the last five years about 20 bus. to 50 and 60 bus.; and the quality is much better.—C. C. Barnes, exec. v.p., Goodrich Bros. Co.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. — The Arkansas State Plant Board has issued a list of 32 growers of hybrid seed corn approved for sale. Low yields caused rejection of 15 per cent. The law prohibits sale of hybrid corn unless approved. As shown by tests some varieties are approved for upland only and others for lowlands only, which fact must be stamped on the permit tag.

A CONCENTRATED spray of D.D.T., broken up into very fine droplets, can be effectively applied from the air. As little as one gallon will give good coverage over an area as large as an acre on certain types of foliage. This opens up new possibilities for the application of liquid insecticide material from the air, according to Dr. P. N. Annand, chief of the Bureau of Entomology.

IMPORTS of seeds during the 7 months prior to Feb. 1, compared with the like period of 1944-45 in parentheses, have been as follows: in pounds, alfalfa, 3,949,000 (2,229,200); smooth brome, 3,903,600 (2,961,300); corn, 3,114,000 (597,700); chewings fescue, 1,235,000 (426,900); bahia grass, 299,300 (259,000); rhodes grass, 165,400 (59,200); clover mixtures, 211,200 (434,900); oats, 14,784,800 (4,451,300); sweet clover, 4,981,500 (4,351,300); wheat, 608,400 (200); and crested wheat grass, 407,200; (345,600)—U.S.D.A.

BOISE, IDA.—B. E. Kuhns, Idaho State Feed Commissioner, reminded farmers and dealers that Idaho's pure seed law prohibits the sale of any agricultural seed containing perennial noxious weeds. Kuhns listed as perennial noxious weeds in Idaho wild morning glories, quack grass, Canadian thistle, white top, perennial sow thistle, yellow toad flax, perennial ground cherries, Russian knapweed and leafy spurge. The law is slightly more lenient on a secondary list of weeds and allows tolerance of one weed seed to ten thousand crop seeds. This group of weeds included wild mustard, wild oats dodder, corn cockle, plantain, buckhorn, french weed, puncture vine. All tags should be checked by the farmer in buying seed, whether it be legume, grass or grain.—F. K. H.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—Production of adapted hybrid corn for commercial seed purposes will be started this spring by the Merit Mills in the North Canadian Valley west of Oklahoma City, Earl E. Nichols, treasurer of the company, has announced. Acreage contracts are now being signed under direction of George E. Smith, corn breeder for the Corneli Seed Co. of St. Louis, who will supervise production. Some 300 acres of land are to be included in the project. Nichols said last year Oklahoma growers spent \$250,000 for hybrid corn seed out of the state and that the production of adapted hybrids is the first large-scale attempt to supply farmers with state grown seed. Farmers in the area under contract will grow the hybrid corn under supervision of the seed company.—E. W. F.

URBANA, ILL.—Supplies of alfalfa and red-clover are likely to be short again this year, while those of alsike, sweet clover, and lespedeza are more ample. Supplies of grass seed are more nearly adequate than legume seed. Growing bromegrass with alfalfa, and alsike and timothy with red clover, will stretch supplies of these legume seeds. All the red-clover seed possible should be harvested in 1946.—Illinois College of Agriculture.

Annual Meeting of Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n

Arrangements have been completed for the Annual Meeting of Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n which will be held at the Omaha Grain Exchange the afternoon of March 19th. Representatives of the mills, grain trade and other commercial concerns who sponsor the Nebraska organization will be present to make plans and elect officers for the coming year. J. C. Swinbank, Field Secretary of the Association, will report on the program which was carried on in 1945.

California Seedsmen Meet

The annual meeting of the California Seedsmen Ass'n was held Feb. 8 and 9 at Fresno, Cal.

Group meetings were held the first day.

MAURICE KEATING said there is a tremendous demand for grasses over all the United States. "It looks like by May or June we will be unable to fill orders for blue grass. It will be hard on the lawn seed business until a new crop comes in August. Redtop is quite plentiful. It is impossible now to buy domestic alfalfa seed. It is all gone from the wholesalers. Arizona and California have been able to supply the demand fairly well from their production.

"The Oklahoma-Kansas area, in contrast, allowed their grass seeds to go east to supply demands outside. Red clover and alsike clover are about as short as alfalfa.

"Ladino is not short any more, as production under war prices was tremendously stimulated, especially in California, Oregon and Idaho. There is enough Ladino to go around. The market is stable. No large carryover is expected."

Two directors were added to the board, Arthur Navlet and Harry Marks. The old officers were re-elected, as follows: Pres., E. D. Martin, Waller-Franklin Seed Co., Guadalupe; vice-president, H. W. Walcott, Taylor-Walcott Co., San Francisco; sec'y-treas., W. H. Ramsey, C. M. Volkman & Co., San Francisco; Ralph Kelly of Northrup, King & Co., and E. E. Humphries, of Aggeler & Musser Seed Co.

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Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Charging Seed Price for Common Sorghum

H. O. Davis, district director of the O.P.A. at Wichita, Kan., says that much of the grain sorghums being sold for seed, which is exempt from price control when actually used for this purpose, is going to areas which do not plant this grain. The O.P.A. has information that many of the purchasers of these grains have no intention of using them for seed, but are using them for manufacturing purposes, such as feeds or beverages.

Davis said O.P.A. regulations require that the person selling grains for seed at higher prices than the ceilings set for non-seed purposes must obtain a statement from the buyer that the grain will be planted, or resold for planting purposes. If subsequent sale is not for seed purposes, Davis said, it must be at ceiling prices.

Buy Grass Seed Early

Farmers and ranchers who need grass and legume seed for the approaching season, are urged to buy early for supplies of these seeds will be short this spring, says Everette J. Kreivinger, Washington State College extension agronomist.

Dealers buying seed now have a much better chance of securing high quality seed of the varieties adapted to their respective areas. The seed shortage is believed due to an unusually small harvest of seed last year, when farmers preferred to harvest their grasses for hay or in many cases plowed up the grass land and planted it with other crops, which yielded greater returns.

"Be sure you get certified seed if possible, and the kind that is adapted to your area. Alfalfa or red clover seed produced in the Southern United States, or in Western Washington is not adapted in use in Eastern and Central Washington, but only for use in the west side of the mountain. Also seed of smooth brome-grass and slender wheat grass from Canada which is being offered for sale in Washington, in rather large quantities at the present time. It is low yielding and heads so early in the season that very little pasturage will be available for livestock."—F. K. H.

Winter Storage of High Moisture Grain May Reduce Germination

There is apprehension in the seed industry with respect to the effect winter storage may have on the germination of seeds due to unusually high moisture content. Corn and cotton are particularly involved. This is an indication of a healthy concern on the part of seedsmen as to the quality of seed that will be sold for planting in the spring of 1946. It is a well-known fact that high moisture content and high temperatures both contribute toward losses in germination.

Several complaints of violation of the Federal Seed Act during the past few years have resulted from carelessness on the part of shippers with respect to the effect high moisture content had on the germination of cotton and corn. There is a certain amount of reluctance to dry seed because of the loss in total weight that results.

Seedsmen are cautioned, however, that the loss in weight is compensated for in the increased ability of the seed to retain a high percentage of germination. Corn and cotton seed may be expected to retain its germination between the normal harvesting and planting seasons if the moisture content does not exceed 12 percent. Frequent germination tests are recommended as a precaution against the sale of misbranded seed.

INSTEAD of using No. 4 wheat in feed Canada will export this low grade for relief.

Seed Corn Drying Tests

In some cases, the drying time necessary for hybrid seed corn can be reduced by one-fifth, when a drying temperature of 120 degrees Fahrenheit is used, according to results of a four-year test on safe drying temperatures for seed corn, conducted by the Purdue University Agricultural Engineering Department and Dr. Arnold J. Ullstrup, of the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology and U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Producers of hybrid seed corn have made a practice of drying ear corn in bins with circulating air, temperatures ranging between 110 and 115 degrees, until the moisture content of the corn has been lowered to about 13 per cent or less. In an effort to reduce the amount of time necessary for drying, Prof. Ullstrup conducted experiments from 1937 to 1941, to determine how much the drying temperature could be raised without injury to germination and to study other factors affecting safe drying temperatures.

Results of the four year tests of 288 samples of corn with various moisture contents showed that seed corn with an initial moisture content exceeding 25 per cent should not be dried at temperatures above 110 degrees Fahrenheit. However, when the moisture content is 25 per cent or less, the temperature may be safely increased ten degrees and the drying time consequently reduced by one-fifth.

Tests designed to determine whether some inbred lines are inherently tolerant to high drying temperatures and transmit such heat tolerance to their single and double cross combinations demonstrated that if such differences do exist, they are too small to be of practical consequence.

Seed Treatment Pays

By M. B. MOORE, Minnesota Agricultural Experiment Station

Tests of the effectiveness of seed treatment of corn during the past nine years, using more than 60 different seed lots of standard hybrids, show that there is an average increase of 3.7 bus. per acre. With corn around a dollar a bushel this makes a tidy net return over the cost of about one cent an acre for treatment.

Similar tests with other farm crops reveal smaller but still very attractive gains from chemical seed treatments.

With certain seed lots and in certain years there will be no benefit from seed treatment at all, but taking another seed lot or in another season the benefit may be much greater than the average. In 1943 one lot of Minhybrid 405 corn produced 61 bus. to the acre from untreated seed and 85 bushels to the acre from treated seed. In the same year the yield of one of three lots of Wisconsin 38 barley being used in seed treatment tests was increased 39 per cent by treatment, and in 1945 the yield from a lot of Bison flaxseed was increased 22 per cent. The safest thing for the individual to do is just to treat all of his seed each year, realizing that his average expense will be many times offset by his average returns. The few dollars spent at times when there is no benefit is cheap insurance.

Not so many years ago seed treatments were used principally for the control of smuts in the small grain crops. In recent years many smut-resistant varieties have appeared and it may seem unnecessary to treat them. However, along with the introduction of the smut-resistant varieties newer fungicides were also developed which in addition to controlling smuts were much more effective in controlling seed rots and seedling blights, so that now even

where smuts are not a problem seed treatments continue to give good increases in yields. These present-day treatments control these same diseases in flax, where smut is no problem, and in corn where smut is not seed-borne.

Illinois Hybrid Corn Tests

Two hundred and seventy corn hybrids were tested on seven fields in Illinois in 1945. Nine of these were again included in a test to determine their response to soils of two different levels of productivity. Eighteen hybrids were tested for their response to seed treatment and their resistance to ear rots. Wet weather made corn planting late on all fields. Good stands were obtained on all the fields, except the bottomland field at Dixon Springs, where about half the plots were drowned out, and at Alhambra, where excessive wetness after planting destroyed all plots of the first planting. These plots were planted a second time on July 6.

The results of these tests were briefly as follows:

The Sullivan field in south central Illinois, as in 1944, had the highest average yield—91.7 bus. an acre. The average acre-yields of the other test fields were: Sheldon, 76.1 bus.; Galesburg, 64.5 bus.; Kings, 62.8 bus.; Dixon Springs, upland, 52.3 bus.; Dixon Springs, bottomland, 47.3 bus., and Alhambra, 26.2 bus. The average yield of corn on all seven fields was 60.1 bus. an acre. This is 29 per cent more than the 1945 average yield of the state (46.5 bus.).—Bull. 517, Illinois Agr. Exp. Sta.

Bin Accidents

A member of the National Safety Council writes the Council as follows:

The recent accident at a feed mill, in which two men were suffocated to death in a bin, has set us all to thinking at our plant. Are we taking every precaution when a worker enters a bin?

1. Is there always a fellow employee outside at all times?
2. Does the employee always wear a safety harness?
3. Does he always stay at or near the top of the feed line?
4. Should we buy an electric hoist to bring the employee out in a hurry?

"THE ULTIMATE DESTINY of the consumers co-operative movement is to obtain or to produce in factory, shop, mine, sea, air, and land, all that the consumers require . . . As cooperation grows, the need and the possibility of the existence of profit business and of the political state decline."—James Peter Warbasse, pres. emeritus of the Co-operative League of the United States.

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Grain Carriers

BOX CARS on order Feb. 1 by Class I railroads totaled 13,132. They put in service during January 684 plain box cars, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Jas. A. Madden has resigned as manager of the La Crosse-Winona Traffic Bureau to become secretary of the Southern Minnesota Mills Ass'n.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Both sides of the Tugmen's Union strike and Washington conciliators conferred for six hours Feb. 20 without breaking the 5 months' deadlock.—G.E.T.

GRAIN and grain products were loaded into 51,843 cars during the week ended Feb. 16, against 43,026 cars during the like week of 1944, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

A PLAN has been worked out to earmark cars for grain transportation in the mid-west area, according to Aksel W. Nielsen of Omaha, a member of the Conway committee in charge of the car shortage problem.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In January and February 33,687 cars of grain were unloaded at ports for export, which is more than ever has been unloaded during any two months on record, according to W. C. Kendall, manager of the car service division of the A.A.R.

PEORIA, ILL.—Fourteen shippers have filed suit in the U. S. District court to force operation of the strike-bound T. P. & W. R. R. They asked that the court enjoin the railroad and 13 striking railroad brotherhoods from continuing "abandonment" of operations.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Hearings began here Feb. 18 before a three-judge federal court on an application to enjoin the Interstate Commerce Commission from increasing class freight rates 10 per cent in the North and decreasing them 10 per cent in the South and West.

CHICAGO, ILL.—William T. Faricy, chief council for the rail carriers' wage committee, in his opening statement Feb. 22 before the six-man arbitration board hearing wage demands of 15 non-operating railroad unions, said that any pay increase must be predicated on an increase in freight rates.

SHIPPERS' ADVISORY Board meetings will be held by the Allegheny Board Mar. 12-15 at Pittsburgh; the Southwest Board, Mar. 15 at Galveston, Tex.; the Ohio Valley Board, Mar. 18-19 at Columbus, O.; Trans-Missouri-Kansas Board, Mar. 19-20 at St. Louis, Mo., and the Great Lakes Board, Mar. 19-20 at Cleveland, O.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The government will be asked to cease operating the Inland Waterways Corporation, as several hundred private carriers are now successfully operating on the inland waterways, according to C. C. Thompson, former pres. of the government barge line, now pres. of American Waterways Operators, to do away with this subsidized competition against private enterprise.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Capt. Granville Conway of the War Shipping Administration has been named director of an emergency transportation committee that will control use of box cars for shipping export grain. The plan is to furnish all cars for movement from country stations, but on arrival at terminals to allocate the wheat between domestic millers and foreign relief.

THE KENTUCKY Legislature has chalked up a victory for the public and highway users in that state with the passage of a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Highways to increase the gross weight of motor vehicles from 18,000 lbs. to 42,000 lbs. on designated highways. The measure also permits length of single units of 35 feet, combinations of 45 feet and height of 12 feet 6 inches.

"HEAVY Federal contributions to highway construction, with no appropriate charge levied against commercial users, heavy Federal outlays for the construction of airports that are made available to commercial users without an equitable charge, heavy contributions to inland waterway development and subsidy of the Inland Waterways Corporation, with no charge assessed against the operators using such waterways, give in each case an unfair advantage," says Director Johnson of the O.D.T.

ROBERT WASON, pres. of the National Ass'n of Manufacturers, said that attacks by Chester Bowles on N.A.M. leadership showed "how fearful he is that the American people may find out that price controls retard production and cause inflation."

More Cars Leak Grain

Car shortage and manpower shortage are reflected in the increased number of cars found to be leaking grain on arrival at Chicago.

J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade weighmaster, reports that during 1945 11.9 per cent of the total number of cars arriving with grain were leaking. For the preceding year the figure was 8.85 per cent. In 1939 it was only 3.3 per cent.

Grain doors, as always, are again the location of most of the leaks. Grain doors, broken, end of, or bulged registered 2,528 leaks; and 3,412 cars were leaking over grain door.

Leaks at side of car through sheathing or at door posts totaled 2,626. Leaks at end of car, at end posts, corner posts, end sheathing or at draw bar numbered 413. Leaks at all other places totaled 1,589.

There were 10,110 cars leaking, but 458 cars were leaking in more than one place; therefore 10,568 leaks were recorded by the Weighing Department. Of the leaks recorded 5.62 per cent were grain door leaks and 4.38 per cent were car box leaks.

Control of Grain Movement

Fred S. Keiser of the Chicago O.D.T. office has been appointed agent of the Interstate Commerce Commission to make effective the expedition of grain exports under order No. 458.

Mr. Keiser is authorized to regulate the quantity, kind and origin of grain accorded priority under the order upon a minimum of 48 hours' formal notice to the common carrier, to issue permits authorizing departures from division laws; to organize advisory committee which shall advise and confer with him in the administration of the order.

Each common carrier must give priority over all other car orders to filling orders for empty cars for grain loading to the extent of the daily loading ability of the shipper or consignor at a country elevator provided the shipper or consignor thereof certifies on the car order that such car is to be loaded with grain for a terminal market, and such notation shall be shown on the bill of lading and waybill.

The order goes into effect Mar. 5.

Violations of Transit Tariffs

Violations of transit tariffs were brought to light during one investigation. Those tariffs afforded to shippers the privilege of having shipments of grain and grain products stopped at certain points for various purposes and subsequently forwarded at through rates published from points of origin to destinations beyond the stop-off points.

A shipper from one stop-off point named in the tariffs, by falsely representing that his shipments consisted of grain products which had been transported by railroad to that point, obtained transportation of those shipments at the balance of through rates, instead of at the higher local rates lawfully applicable from the transit point on the actual contents of the shipment.

The carriers which accepted these shipments at the stop-off points, and assessed the balance of through rates thereon, violated their tariffs by failing to obtain from the shipper certificates to the effect that the latter was familiar with all of the provisions of the tariffs and was entitled to the privileges named therein on the shipments involved. Under the tariffs, the furnishing of such certificates is a condition precedent to the granting of those privileges.—Annual Report of Interstate Commerce Commission.

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Illinois Opposes Diversion of Box Cars

Whereas, the Illinois Commerce Commission in response to numerous complaints from producers, shippers, and processors of corn, with respect to the lack of cars for grain loading in Illinois, held a conference in the office of the Commission in Chicago, Feb. 14, for the purpose of ascertaining the facts and proposing some remedial action;

Whereas, appearances entered at said conference by accredited representatives included among others the Illinois Agricultural Ass'n, the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, the Chicago Board of Trade, wet processors of corn, feed manufacturers, and the silica sand producers of the Ottawa district;

Whereas agricultural representatives reported that the 1945 corn crop in the middle west is immature in quality, contains excessive moisture, and cannot be carried in storage into the spring months without danger of spoilage; that farmers are anxious to dispose of their corn during the winter months, and that they are disposing of it thru heavy feeding of livestock and to truckers for movement thru unnatural channels;

Whereas, representatives of country grain dealers reported that since Jan. 15 they have been receiving only a nominal percentage of their grain car requirements; that they have large quantities of corn purchased from farmers and sold to processors in the regular course of business, but that on account of the car shortage they are unable to fulfill their commitments, and that as an emergency measure they are selling corn to truckers and cancelling contracts for shipments to processors that have heretofore been designated as essential industries;

Whereas, they report that if an adequate supply of cars were made available at once they could, within the space of a few weeks, handle all distress corn and provide processors with a stock pile to carry them thru the spring months when farmers will be too busy to make deliveries;

Whereas, representatives of the processors further reported that they are now barely receiving current requirements; do not have an adequate stock pile to insure their continuous operation without shut down thru any period of curtailed movement from farms, and expressed a desire to purchase reasonable reserves at this time thru natural channels, thus avoiding the necessity of freeze orders or restrictive measures to relieve an inevitable emergency which could now be avoided;

Whereas, it was the prevailing opinion that this emergency is the result of orders issued by the Chairman of the Car Service Division of the Ass'n of American Railroads directing rail carriers serving this territory to deliver certain fixed quotas of empty box cars to northwestern lines for wheat loading, which orders are issued under authority given in I. C. C. Service Order 439;

Whereas, it was also the prevailing opinion that while the feeding of hungry people in liberated countries is our humanitarian duty, the proposed wheat movement on such a gigantic scale is poorly timed, and that it should be modified to allow sufficient cars for corn loading to avoid a crisis in our domestic economy, and to insure the maximum nutrition from a corn crop of questionable keeping quality; now, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the Illinois Commerce Commission that by reason of the representations hereinbefore stated this communication be forwarded to the Interstate Commerce Commission, Office of Defense Transportation, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Ass'n of American Railroads and to the senators and representatives from Illinois, calling their attention to the prevailing critical grain car situation, requesting that I. C. C. Service

Order 439 and all car distribution orders issued pursuant thereto be canceled, suspended, or so modified that for a period of 45 days no railroad serving the surplus corn producing area be required to surrender empty grain cars to any railroad outside said area.

No Box Car Relief in Sight

By W. C. KENDALL, director Car Service Division of A. A. R.

The movement of grain and grain products continues to be the greatest single box car distribution problem confronting the railroads, and this has been further intensified by the Government's program for exporting two hundred million bushels of wheat to foreign countries to relieve starvation. This program calls for supplying this amount of wheat and flour for use in devastated areas prior to June 30.

In addition to this wheat export program, large quantities of meat and other designated essential food products will move simultaneously to the ports to be loaded on vessels departing from both east and west coasts. This export program has been designated by President Truman as a "must," and he has directed that such means as necessary be put into effect to insure fulfillment of commitments by the United States.

Following President Truman's statement to the Secretaries of State, Agriculture, War, Navy and Labor, the War Shipping Administration and the Director of ODT requesting their personal attention to the seriousness of the problem of meeting the full obligation of the Government in furnishing increased volume of wheat for export, Service Order No. 439 was issued by the ICC. This order provides for the movement of empty box cars, suitable for grain or flour loading, from any railroad in the United States to stations in the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and Western Montana, to relieve the tight box car situation in that area and to take care of part of the export program through Puget Sound and Columbia River points.

At the present time eastern and southern roads are delivering to western roads to assist them in meeting their heavy box car requirements approximately 1,200 empty box daily.

In addition to the Government's export program, there are still large quantities of grain and grain products to be moved for domestic purposes, and the outlook at the present time indicates little, if any, relief in sight so far as box car supply is concerned until after completing this year's harvest. All concerned are urged to intensify their efforts for prompt loading and unloading of box cars to assist in efforts being made to provide satisfactorily for all transportation requirements.

SOME distillers are said to be buying oats, on account of restriction on other grains.

Service Order 454

Under S. O. 454, effective from Feb. 21 to June 30, railroads are required to give preference, to extent shippers' daily loading ability, to orders for empty cars when U. S. Dept. of Agriculture or its agents certify in writing on car order that cars are to be loaded with wheat, corn, meat or other essential foodstuffs, including seeds for export relief program. Port railroads are required to give preference to delivery of such cars when ordered provided waybill endorsements indicate cars loaded in accordance with I.C.C. Service Order 454. Applies intrastate, interstate and foreign commerce.

In accordance with authority vested under I.C.C. Service Order 439, all railroads serving Astoria, Locoda, Linnton, Portland or Prescott, Ore., and Aberdeen, Anacortes, Bellingham, Everett, Kalama, Longview, Mukilteo, Olympia, Seattle, Tacoma or Vancouver, Wash., are directed that all box cars released from loading of grain products or by-products at those points, except for such reloading at such points as covered by permits issued by Permit Agent Hocken, must be moved empty to points in states of Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Western Montana for further loading in accordance with I.C.C. Service Order 450.

Molasses Feed and Quality of Beef

At the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station a comparison of the gains and quality of beef produced by 3 lots of 10 Hereford steers each in a 150-day feeding period showed that the substitution of molasses for all the corn reduced the rate of gain, increased the amount of concentrates and roughage required to produce 100 lb. of gain, reduced the market grades of the slaughter cattle and carcasses, and increased the rate of shrinkage.

The substitution for corn, soybean meal, and alfalfa hay of molasses feed, which consisted of cane molasses 40 parts, ground corn 20, ground oats 20, soybean meal 15, cut alfalfa 20, limestone 1, and salt 1 part, had no effect on the rate of gain or the concentrates and silage required to produce 100 lb. of gain, but the hay requirement to produce 100 lb. of gain was increased about 50 per cent, the market grade of steers and carcasses was lowered, and the shrinkage in shipping the animals to Chicago was increased. The texture of the lean of the rib was unaffected by differences in the rations. The color of the carcasses from steers receiving molasses feed was not as uniform as in the other groups.

CANADA will have 140,000,000 bus. of wheat for export between Feb. 1 and July 31, it is officially announced.

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Feedstuffs

BREWERS dried grains production during January amounted to 20,800 tons, against 15,700 tons in January, 1945.—U.S.D.A.

DISTILLERS dried grains production during January amounted to 32,400 tons, against 56,900 tons in January, 1945.—U.S.D.A.

FRENCH LICK, IND.—The annual meeting of the American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n will be held May 22, 23 and 24 at the French Lick Springs Hotel.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—E. G. Cherbonnier, vice pres., and for 30 years with the Ralston Purina Co., has resigned. He will devote his time to the Foundation for American Agriculture.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The U.S.D.A. announced Feb. 27 processors will be required to set aside 5 per cent of their March production of soybean, cottonseed, linseed and peanut meal.

LEXINGTON, NEB.—The Wilson Sales Co., with Bert Wilson manager, has opened an office here to handle dehydrated alfalfa meal, sun-cured alfalfa meal and grain and grain products.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Department of Agriculture is preparing an amendment to W.F.O. 9 that will cut down the amount of millfeed used, on account of the reduction in the amount of millfeed made when flour extraction is increased from 72 to 80 per cent.

MILLRUN alone will be the by product under 80 per cent extraction of wheat. Henry E. Kuehn, vice pres. of King Midas Flour Mills Co., Minneapolis, says "Segregation of bran, middlings and red dog are not practicable under the emergency milling requirements, as the bran would be cut too fine and some of the heavier types of offal will have to be run into the flour stream."

ST. LOUIS, MO.—At a meeting here Feb. 21 to consider the molasses situation a resolution signed by over 50 organizations was adopted petitioning the Washington administration for "immediate aid and assistance in obtaining and making available for dairy and livestock feeding, an additional 100 million gallons of off shore blackstrap molasses from current production, to supplement our rapidly diminishing supply of carbohydrate feeds."

NEW YORK, N.Y.—The Northeastern Governors Feed Committee, after a meeting here in the Commodore Hotel Feb. 11, issued a prepared statement outlining the dangerous feed shortage. The committee declared emphatically that unless this situation is remedied immediately the northeastern dairy and poultry industries will bear the brunt of necessary reductions. It also pointed out that because of higher than usual use of feed in recent months, there is now a gap of 15% between supplies available and demand, and added that no longer can reserve stocks of wheat be called upon for feeding purposes.

Recommendations by New England Feed Conference

The New England Feed Conference held in the State House at Boston, Mass., recently, by 300 representative farmers, feed dealers, commissioners and other agricultural officials of all New England states, adopted the following recommendations.

That the government adjust the ceiling price of corn so that it is at least as profitable for corn producers to sell corn to regular trade channels as to feed it to livestock:

That the government increase its effort to provide adequate transportation to effect an immediate movement of grain to deficit feed areas;

That Congress immediately establish its policy in regard to price control for the next fiscal year;

That all feeder and trucker differentials unfavorable to the movement of carload shipments of grain through normal trade channels be eliminated immediately;

That the government adjust the ceiling prices of hogs to encourage marketing at lighter weights;

That Congress complete its study of the parity formula in the light of present conditions to the end that a balance between livestock and livestock products production and feed supplies may result;

That the government adjust the ceiling price of all by-product feeds to an equitable relationship with grain price.

Hay Loses Value in Curing

Hay is the nation's largest crop. Last year more than 77 million acres were devoted to hay and the crop totaled 105 million tons. A great loss now occurs in the nutrient values in hay while curing. The problem is to determine definitely the conditions in the field and mow required to minimize these losses, and to devise methods and equipment to meet these conditions. Studies by the Department's engineers have shown that of the total protein in freshly cut hay, 31 per cent is lost when the hay is field-cured as compared to a loss of only 21 per cent in mow-curing.—Arthur W. Turner, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. D. A.

Less Livestock on Farms

The number of livestock on farms continued to decline during 1945 but at a less rapid rate than during 1944, the United States Department of Agriculture stated in its annual report on the nation's Jan. 1 inventory of livestock and poultry. The numbers of horses, mules, cattle, and sheep declined but hogs increased. Poultry numbers also increased. During 1944 the numbers of all species of livestock and of poultry declined.

In terms of animal units which allow for differences in size and feed requirements of the several species, livestock numbers on Jan. 1, 1945, were 3 per cent smaller than on Jan. 1, 1945, and about 8½ per cent below the record high numbers of Jan. 1, 1944. In terms of feed grain consuming units, numbers were only a little lower than a year earlier, the increase in hog numbers about offsetting the decreases in other species; but including chickens the total was larger than a year ago. In terms of hay and pasture units, the total was 4 per cent below a year earlier.

The total value of livestock on farms Jan. 1 of 8,923 million dollars was 9 per cent higher than a year earlier and only slightly below the all time record high value of Jan. 1, 1943. The values per head of horses and mules continued to decline but those of all other species, as well as of chickens, were higher than a year earlier, with turkeys unchanged.

Compared with a year earlier, the supply of feed grains on Jan. 1 per animal unit of livestock, including chickens, was about 5 per cent smaller than a year earlier, but much larger than two years ago. The supply of hay

per unit was much larger than a year earlier with hay stocks up 7 per cent and hay consuming units down 4 per cent.

Defluorinated Phosphate Rock Manufactured

Defluorinated phosphate rock was manufactured commercially for the first time this year, the outcome of work carried on over a number of years. Heating phosphate rock with silica in the presence of steam at temperatures of 1,400° to 1,600° C., it had been shown, volatilizes the fluorine and converts the phosphorus into a readily available form. The commercial product, manufactured by private industry and by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is suitable for use as a fertilizer and as a phosphorus supplement in feeds for livestock.—Report for 1945 of Agricultural Research Administration.

Fat in Rations for Swine

By W. L. ROBISON, Ohio Agr. Exp. Sta.

Rations consisting of grain, protein concentrates, ground alfalfa and minerals were adjusted by addition of maize oil or coconut oil so that the fat content ranged from 2.6 to 8.7 per cent. When these rations were given to pigs the larger the fat content the greater were liveweight gains and the smaller were the amounts of feed required per unit of gain, regardless of whether full feeding or limited feeding was practised. In all except one case the increased gains per unit of feed consumed with increased fat content could not entirely be attributed to the greater energy value of the higher fat diets.

Self fed pigs on the rations high in fat consumed less feed than those on the rations containing less fat. The adverse effect on the quality of pig fat of rations containing over 4 to 5 per cent of fat which is liquid at ordinary temperature limits the practical application of these findings, but feeds such as tankage which contain fats which are solid at ordinary temperature may safely be used.

Grain Ceilings Attacked at Buffalo Convention

As at all recent meetings of feed men the shortage of, or rather the inability to buy, feeds became the leading topic of discussion at the midwinter meeting of the Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n Feb. 16 at the Hotel Buffalo, Buffalo, N. Y.

WALTER C. BERGER, chief of the feed management branch of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, was listened to respectfully as he defended the Washington policy.

AUSTIN W. CARPENTER, of Sherburne, N. Y., executive director of the Western Federation of Feed Merchants, blasted "O.P.A. propaganda which militates against the American small businessman."

A RESOLUTION was adopted declaring that—

"New York and Pennsylvania are rapidly approaching a feed supply crisis. This conclusion is based upon a survey of 278 Northeastern feed manufacturers, made by the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants. Three-fourths of the manufacturers report that during the last two weeks they have been unable to purchase grain to replace their rapidly diminishing inventories.

"Some of these suppliers report the necessity of closing their mills within a week because they will be completely empty of feed materials.

"This disruption of normal distribution stems from conditions created by government price control which locks these feed grains in the section of the country where they are produced. Price controls have created a noticeable practice of trade-in sales and bartering in which the feed trade in this section cannot participate.

"The only practical solution of the problem lies in the restoration of a free market in grains,

operating on a sound basis of supply and demand, which can only be realized by the immediate removal of government price control on all grains, byproducts and agricultural products..."—G. E. T.

Why the Feed Famine in New England

The Chas. M. Cox Co., of Boston, Mass., leading feed manufacturer, in its recently weekly bulletin stated:

"A vicious circle has just been completed. It is now impossible for us here in New England to even buy oats. It looks to us that as far as the feed industry is concerned, we have the greatest scarcity we have ever faced, among plenty. Unless something is done to correct the distribution of available supplies of feed and grain thruout this country, it is our prediction that by early March, New England feed manufacturers will be virtually closed and New England livestock and poultry will be out of feed.

"Definite action on correcting the situation has been delayed so long that unless something concrete is done within the next two to three weeks at the very latest, we do not see how any New England farmer can continue to feed his cows and chickens. This is a very serious statement, but we are very confident that it is factual.

"This price ceiling set up has completely eliminated competitive buying—has made money worthless, and has caused nothing more or less than unadulterated discrimination.

"SOYBEAN MEAL on a Boston basis is worth \$57.35 ton, or only a 28 per cent increase over the price of this commodity in December, 1940. On the other hand, ground oats have been quoted as high as \$66.50 ton, Boston basis, recently, as against a price of \$35.75 in December, 1940—an increase of somewhat over 80 per cent. Is this price structure inducive to waste of soybean meal? We say, yes.

"New England has been unable to buy in volume any wheat feeds for the past three years. Why? They are just about the cheapest feed ingredient available under present ceilings, and here again they are being consumed very close to the point of production, and here again the deficit feed area has had to turn to ground and flaked wheat as a substitute, at a price of \$25 and \$30 ton over the ceiling of bran and middlings.

NYLONS, fence posts, sugar, butter, new automobiles and a million and one other scarce items are being offered to the farmer as an inducement to sell his corn, soybeans, etc. Folks who have a surplus of corn are trading corn for soybeans or meat scraps or bran and midds. Those who have a surplus of soybean meal are trading it for corn or bran and midds. This goes on endlessly.

"That is why we say our money is worthless, and make the definite statement that competition in buying feed supplies for deficit feed areas such as New England, has been completely stopped by these unfair, unjust and uneconomical price controls. If anyone can tell us what economical service a small western mill is performing for the United States of America by taking whole corn, which is normally sold to the deficit feed areas, as such, grinding it into meal, putting it into sacks, adding \$4 ton over ceiling price of corn plus the cost of sacks, and then shipping it over here to New England to a feed mixer, we certainly would like to know. We could grind this corn ourselves, as we have done for years, and deliver it to the New England farmer at considerably less than \$4 ton for this service. This fact can be easily proved by our records.

LIQUIDATION FORCED.—"We sincerely believe that the only thing that can be done at this late date to prevent in many instances complete liquidation of farm animals and poultry here in New England, is the removal of price

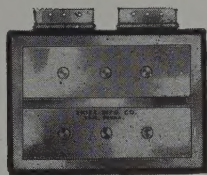
ceilings so all of us can compete at open market prices with the surplus producing areas of this country on an equal basis. If corn is worth \$1.70 to the western hog farmer under our free American economy structure, the New England poultryman and dairyman should have the equal privilege of bidding \$1.70 for his corn.

"Farmers over all America will continue to produce only as long as it is profitable. If by the removal of price ceilings certain commodities went beyond this level in the price structure, you would get liquidation and, consequently, the demand for that item would commence to drop off and its value in dollars and cents would very quickly reflect the change in the situation. This is nothing more or less than the functioning of the good old-fashioned sound and substantial law of supply and demand—a law under which this country of ours has prospered and become the leader of the world, the most desirable place in the world to live."

Magnetic Separator with Stainless Steel

By making its working surface entirely of stainless steel a non-electric magnet has been perfected that enables processors of fertilizers, wet malt, mash and other moist or liquid ingredients to install magnetic protection at any point in their processing lines, regardless of moisture conditions.

During the past six months, Eriez stainless steel units have been given practical tests in



Magnetic Separator with Stainless Steel

various types of plants. In all cases they have successfully resisted rust and corrosion, according to Eriez representatives, who report the following advantages for the new stainless steel separators:

They can be used in liquid or moist materials as well as dry; will stand up under strong foodstuffs, chemicals, acids, liquids, etc., that cannot come in contact with ordinary steel; are longer lasting, as stainless steel face resists abrasive wear better than ordinary steel; can be used on outdoor applications without danger of loss of efficiency because of weather; eliminate possibility of rust scale getting into cereals, liquids, etc.

Installed at the beginning of grain handling lines, stainless steel magnets will eliminate fires from metal sparks and prevent damage to processing machinery, eliminating production delays and repair costs.

Eriez Mfg. Co. reports its stainless steel faced magnets can be made up quickly in any size desired. These light, economical units need no wiring, power being furnished by Alnico steel magnet castings. The magnets are so made that their strength lasts indefinitely, according to the Eriez Co. which backs up its product with a ten-year unconditional service guaranty.

Full particulars on stainless steel magnets to separate damaging tramp iron objects from materials in conveying units, hoppers, feed tables, spouts, in advance of expensive processing machinery, can be secured by writing Eriez Mfg. Co.

Dehydrators Meeting Well Attended

The American Dehydrators Ass'n held its annual meeting at St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 14 and 15 with more than 200 in attendance.

Dr. J. E. Hunter gave an analysis of the value of the ingredients of alfalfa meal, which is published elsewhere.

Walter Berger, chief of the feed division, P.M.A., outlined the serious feed shortage.

R. M. Field spoke for the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, of which he is president.

Clarence Johnson cautioned against loss of carotene from alfalfa while in storage.

Lyman Peck, Chicago, made a talk on "Looking Ahead."

Lloyd Larson, Chicago, sec'y of the Illinois Feed Ass'n, conducted a question and answer program.

OFFICERS elected for the ensuing year are: W. J. Small, Neodesha, Kan., pres.; John Caple, Toledo, O., vice-pres.; B. W. Hilgard, Belleville, Ill., treas.; W. E. Glennon, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Chicago, sec'y; R. E. Nye, St. Louis, J. R. Twiggins, New Paris, Md., and W. J. Small, directors.

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**Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,
Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts**

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC., ST. LOUIS

Officers Elected by Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n

Officers elected to head the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., named at the 19th annual convention of that live organization at Seattle Feb. 22, were: Dwight Howell, Tacoma, Wash., re-elected pres.; Arthur Hill, Henry D. Gee Co., Seattle, named sec'y-treas.; Allan Pynor, Pioneer Feed Co., Ferndale, named vice-pres.; John (J. G.) Wilson, recently released from military service, re-elected manager.

Governors: A. J. McFarland, Fisher Flouring Mills, Seattle; Ned Shelton, Van Waters & Rogers, Seattle; John Lehman, Fruit Growers, Skyhomish, Wash.; Arthur Nelson, Renton Feed Co., Renton, Wash.; D. M. Bell, Grays Harbor Feed Co., Aberdeen, Wash.; Ed Nordquist, Nordquist Feed & Seed Co., Redmond, Wash.; George Walters, Walters Seed Co., Vancouver, Wash.—F.K.H.

H. H. GOODRICH, pres. Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers, brought greeting to the Puget-sounders from the Oregon group, and lauded the work done along legislative and other lines during the past year. He also thanked the leaders in the Agricultural colleges for their assistance. He further advised that there are in both states a number of "Chiselers" who like to ride on the gravy train, and are opposed to doing even a small share to help the industry. He urged that more dealers belong to the local and National Association, and that dues are the best money they can spend.

It was his hope that manufacturers would see the wisdom of having uniform packs in their feeds in both Oregon and Washington, the same as the flour manufacturers do.

"The Advantages of an All Pullet Program to Poultrymen and Farmers" was the subject assigned to Ralph B. Nelson, well known Hatcheryman, who gave a modern streamlined program which will mean a return of upwards of one dollar each on his stock over previous old methods.

Help Your Feeders Feed Efficiently

This authoritative book will help you to help your feeders get the most from their feeds.

FEEDS and FEEDING Morrison

World's most quoted authority. Known as the bible of the feed trade. Covers feeding, care and management of all classes of larger farm animals. Gives full information on composition, analysis, value and use of each recognized feedstuff. Cross indexed for ready reference. 20th edition 13th printing, 1,050 pages, well illustrated. Shipping weight 5 lbs. Price, \$5.00 plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 So. La Salle St. Chicago 4, Ill.

GEORGE L. RIDEOUT, Washington State Manager National Ass'n of Manufacturers, spoke on "The American Triangle of Prosperity" with chart showing that this triangle had on its three points the labor, investor and consumer, and that each should pull together with each other to obtain the best results. More money will have to be put into the center of this triangle in addition to combined effort in order to make efficient lower cost production.

"The Feed Wheat" order was further outlined in addition to the lengthy mimeographed order itself, by Earl C. Corey, Regional Director CCC, Portland. Following which there were numerous questions from dealers. Answers were not as satisfying as they desired.

Among the speakers at the afternoon sessions were Dr. J. C. Knott, Director Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Washington State College, who spoke on "Future Improvement of Washington Agriculture," advising the Dealers that they were always welcome at the College, and that they were co-operating as never before.

HOMER HUTCHINSON, general Manager Poultry & Egg National Board, gave a rapid fire address on "The Feed Man's Stake in Poultry Products Promotion," showing various advertising in numerous national publications, newspapers, all in effort to stimulate the sale of poultry and eggs in various parts of the country. He advised that Washington growers had done a good job in selecting their foundation stock; advised that his Board would continue to educate the public, so that both growers and dealers would get their share of the consumers dollar.

"One Freedom" was the subject of the address and cartoons of Quincy Scott, Editorial Cartoonist "Morning Oregonian" of Portland.

RAY BOWDEN, executive vice pres., Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, gave the dealers a close-up of the many problems in his address of "Washington and the World Food Situation."

The successful convention closed with the usual annual banquet and entertainment at The New Washington Hotel.

A RESOLUTION was unanimously adopted setting forth the need of feed wheat in Washington, as follows:

WHEREAS, the State of Washington has used wheat in poultry and livestock rations to the extent of about 40 per cent of all feeds fed and except for wheat has always been a deficit area; and

WHEREAS, the available supplies of oats, barley and corn are far below normal, and are insufficient to maintain even a fraction of our flocks and herds. Present supplies of feed are inadequate to last 30 days; and

WHEREAS, the base period provides a tonnage far below the average feed period; and

WHEREAS, the poultry population on Washington farms Jan. 1, 1946, was below the average for prewar, and dairy cattle numbers have not increased; and

WHEREAS, the goals for egg production were set at 96 per cent of 1945 and milk production at 99 per cent of 1945 which proves that these important industries have not been increased during the war; and

WHEREAS, the curtailed use of wheat and lowered mill feed volume invoked by W.F.O. 144 coupled with the inability to obtain corn, oats and barley will reduce feed tonnage to 60 per cent of the 1945 level;

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, this assembly representing the terminal mills, country feed mixers and retail feed outlets serving 90,000 farm families, earnestly request immediate action be taken to allocate sufficient wheat so that the liquidation of the farm animals in the State of Washington will be no greater than the 15 per cent for the nation.

GRANULAR flour production, used in making industrial alcohol, dwindled from 1,904,587 sacks in September, 1944, to 102,981 sacks in December, 1945. Wheat ground by the flour mills of the United States during the 6 months prior to Jan. 1 amounted to 321,755,085 bus., against 279,396,257 bus. in the like months of 1944, as reported by the Bureau of the Census.

Real Value of Alfalfa Meal

By DR. J. E. HUNTER, director of research of Allied Mills, Inc., before American Dehydrators Ass'n

Many buyers of alfalfa for use in feeds for poultry and swine have largely been interested in three things:

1. How much vitamin A activity does it contain?

2. How green is the color?

3. How much is the price?

The answers to these three questions do not do full justice to the nutritional value of alfalfa.

If one will take the time to calculate the dollars and cents value of good dehydrated meal on the basis of its nutritional value, a figure will be obtained so far above the current selling price for dehydrated alfalfa meal that it almost amounts to buying five-dollar bills at a clearance price of \$2.15 each.

Why not first assume that alfalfa, because of its weight, has a value per ton equal to that of corn or some other ground grain? As a starter in our game we have arrived at a base price which will perhaps be in the neighborhood of \$42 per ton.

2. Let us consider next the well-known fact that dehydrated alfalfa contains considerably more protein than does corn. Why not consider alfalfa as carrying 17 per cent protein as against 9 per cent for corn? These extra points of protein are worth money. You might take soybean oil meal as a base for figuring the value of this extra protein. Regardless of how you do your figuring you will have at least \$8 extra protein value to add to the starting figure from the No. 1 calculation.

3. Now suppose we start calculating the value of the vitamin A activity on our ton of good dehydrated alfalfa. Suppose we consider a dehydrated meal containing 100,000 units of A activity per pound. This amounts to 200,000,000 per ton; and if you do not know how much they are worth per 1,000,000 units ask your friend that sells fish oil vitamin A to give you a price per 1,000,000 units. You will find by this calculation a lot of dollars to be added to the values that you have already set up from steps 1 and 2.

4. The sum of the values from steps 1, 2 and 3 has already gotten us way past the current price of good dehydrated meal and we have just started our calculations. Dehydrated alfalfa is an excellent source of riboflavin carrying about as much as is found in dried milk. It isn't fair to use milk as a base for figuring the dollars and cents value of riboflavin in alfalfa because milk, like alfalfa, carries a lot of other food factors besides riboflavin. Riboflavin is worth money, and the riboflavin contributed in feeds by alfalfa lessens the amount that a feed manufacturer or mixer needs to buy elsewhere. Good dehydrated alfalfa contains about 17 micrograms of riboflavin per gram, which means about 15,400,000 micrograms per ton. Riboflavin can be purchased from synthetic sources for about 15c per 1,000,000 micrograms, so we have some more dollars to add to the values we have gotten from previous steps in our figuring.

5. We are still going strong and still not too far away from the starting point. Pantothenic acid is a valuable vitamin factor and there is lots of it in dehydrated meal. A ton of good meal would contain about 34,000,000 micrograms of this factor, and it can be bought elsewhere for approximately a dime per million micrograms, so that makes some more dollars to add to our total.

6. Dehydrated alfalfa meal contains some niacin (nicotinic acid). For purposes of figuring let's assume that a ton of dehydrated meal contains 44,000 milligrams of niacin and 1,000,000 milligrams can be bought for \$7. Here is a little more to be added to our total.

7. You may want to consider choline in your

figuring. A ton of good dehydrated alfalfa would contain about 1¼ lbs. of choline, and 1 lb. of choline chloride can be bought for about \$2. Here is some more cash to be added on to previous figures.

8. How about vitamin E (alpha tocopherol)? We can get into big money here. Published reports show that a good grade of alfalfa meal contains about one-fifth as much alpha tocopherol as does wheat germ oil. A ton of high grade meal would contain about 344,000 milligrams of alpha tocopherol. Get yourself a price on alpha tocopherol and calculate how much a ton of high grade meal is worth from this viewpoint. You may be surprised.

We have not by any means considered all of the nutritional virtues of alfalfa, but why not rest here and add up all of the dollars and cents values obtained in items 1 to 8, and we are likely to have an increased appreciation of the worth of good dehydrated alfalfa meal.

Eight constituents of dehydrated alfalfa meal that are all worth money have been listed above but we have purposely omitted a number of other valuable items from our figuring. In addition to the above, good dehydrated alfalfa contains lots of thiamine, pyridoxin, vitamin Bc, vitamin C, vitamin K, biotin, folic acid and inositol. Space does not permit a dollars and cents evaluation of all of these factors at this time. An appraisal of the valuable amino acids and minerals also has been purposely omitted.

For Your Safety

For proper ladder use set the base of the ladder one-fourth of the ladder's height from the wall firmly; face the ladder when climbing and use both hands; avoid leaning too far out on the ladder.

Move it instead; do not carry sharp tools, heavy objects, or bulky materials. Use a rope hoist to raise them; see that step-ladders are fully open and that all four legs are on solid ground; replace any weakened or broken rungs; keep the ladder in a safe place. Ladders leaned against buildings when not in use are always a temptation and hazard to children who love to climb.

Automatic Feed for Grinders

H. F. Carnes of Oregon State College describes an automatic feed control device for feed grinders to secure uniform feeding of grain containing an unusually large amount of straw, weed stems, and foreign matter.

The variable-feed mechanism consists of a swinging gate or valve placed in the rectangular section of the feed hopper directly above the grinder. This mechanism is connected by a series of lever arms to the cradle mounted motor driving the mill.

The torque on the motor shaft varies directly and instantaneously with the amount of grain fed to the grinder. In order that the resisting torque of the motor base equal at all times the torque on the motor shaft, the motor base must rotate either to increase or decrease the lever arm of the resisting force caused by the weight of the motor base. It is this rotation which is made to actuate the feed-regulating valve.

All His Shoats Died

J. W. Rosanbalm has brought suit for \$500 damages against the May Milling Co., of Dodson, Mo., for the death of his hogs.

On Aug. 24, 1945, Rosanbalm purchased a hog wormer from Arthur Pottle, the company's representative, and after giving it to 29 of his shoats all of them died shortly thereafter.

The wormer, it is alleged, was unlabeled and without directions.

KEY government figures are achieving illegal compulsory licensing of patents thru backdoor strategy, National Patent Council, a new organization of smaller manufacturers, declared.

Supply Trade

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Strikes have closed four factories of the Bemis Bro. Bag Co. at Omaha, New Orleans, Minneapolis and St. Louis.

SHAMBAUGH, IA.—K. E. Miller and L. V. Young, former DuPont chemists, have engaged in the business of manufacturing and selling grain elevators.

CHICAGO, ILL.—W. M. Pearson, director of sales and advertising for the mineral feed division of the Marblehead Lime Co., has resigned. He was formerly with the Ralston Purina Co.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—All basic steel products were increased in price \$12 to \$2 per ton by the O.P.A., Mar. 1, on account of the wage increase given steel mill workers by the Administration. Prices for fabricated products

Victor Reid to West Coast

Victor H. Reid will serve the Hart-Carter Co. in a new capacity as representative of its line in the Pacific Northwest. He has resigned his position as sales manager of the Company, a position he has held for 9 years, and has left for the West Coast where he will take over the operation of the former W. G. Strutt & Co. in Portland, Ore. It will be remembered that Wesley G. Strutt, a former Hart-Carter executive, and their Pacific Coast representative for 8 years, was killed last October in an automobile accident. V. H. Reid will direct the business of the Strutt Company, now to be known as Reid-Strutt & Co., at the same time continuing his close association with Hart-Carter by providing representation for their products in the West. In addition, they will also represent the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co., the Day Co., and the Entoliter.

Victor H. Reid has completed more than 25 years with the Hart-Carter Co. Starting as a youthful hand in the factory, he has served in many different capacities in the plant. In his job as salesmanager for the past 9 years, he has traveled and studied grain cleaning problems in all parts of this country.



Victor H. Reid
of Reid-Strutt Co., Portland, Ore.

such as concrete reinforcing bars will be announced later.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An increase of \$5 per ton in the price of steel was approved by Reconversion Director Snyder Feb. 18, to make it possible to operate the steel mills at the increased wages granted employees by the Government.

PENDLETON, ORE.—John Kistner, employed by the Industrial Fulmigan Co. of Chicago, was found dead Jan. 29 in the basement of the warehouse of the Western Milling Co., where he was using hydrocyanic acid gas. Last year, Mr. Rukin, head of the Industrial Co., died while using methyl bromide at Minneapolis, Minn.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The price at the mill of Douglas fir, western hemlock and true fir lumber has been increased by the O.P.A. an average of \$1.10 per thousand board feet, effective Mar. 6. The O.E.S. has authorized an increase by the O.P.A. of \$3.25 per thousand in the price of southern pine lumber at the mill, resellers to absorb the loss. Flooring is increased \$5 per 1,000 board feet.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Fairbanks, Morse & Co. have appointed as special representative of their scale division C. L. Richard, the author of numerous original treatises on technical or practical aspects of metrology. For 19 years Mr. Richard was a member of the National Bureau of Standards staff. The past three years he served the Ordnance Bureau of the U. S. War Department as advisor and consultant on problems of gaging and weighing in the ammunition production industry. At the conclusion of his war time service Mr. Richard was officially cited by General Somerville for outstanding contributions to the ammunition production program and was awarded the Meritorious Civilian Service emblem.

SHELLED CORN valued at \$250 leaked out of the tail gate of a truck while the unaware driver traveled 5 miles near Kansas City. The trucker and a companion spent many hours sweeping up the grain.

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